LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.509 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captains	FRIDAY 1885.
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd Oct.
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th „
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th „
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th „
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons	H.P.	Captains	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th „
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,

Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets are also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseille including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,

Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will ... Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and ... a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
...ON	...S Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
...NDORA	...G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals. Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	29th Oct.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on ... previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c. apply to

O. VON HOFFER,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,150	G. Nelson	30th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Setamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	23rd Oct.
„ FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.
„ MACDONALD	2,650	Wm. Miller	13th „
„ MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	23rd „
„ CAMERON	2,450	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
„ BUCHANAN	2,900	H. T. Mypee	13th „
„ GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd „ 1886
* MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers. Passage Money, Rs. 4-50.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. "MALACCA," Captain SCHACHT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on or about SATURDAY, the 24th instant. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohola, No. 57.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MILTON HALL	Barne	4,100	500	7th Nov. 1885.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	25th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1885.

RS. 25—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATIS," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, (on arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st October, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th October, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS FOR LADIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
IN RUSSIAN LEATHER—	
Cnequered, best quality, Nickel mounted ... size 10 in.	13 8
Do. do. do. „ 12 in.	16 0
Do. do. do. Patent Lock	31 8
IN MOROCCO LEATHER—	
Best quality, Nickel mounted ... size 8 in.	11 8
Do. do. do. ... „ 10 in.	13 8
Do. do. do. ... „ 12 in.	16 0
THE STANDARD BAG—	
Fitted with Scissors, Scent-bottle, Cards, Tablet, Pencil, &c. ... Rs. 20 and	24 0
CARRIAGE BAG—	
In Russia or Morocco Leather, fitted with Scissors, Glove Fastener, Knife, Needles, Cotton, &c. ... Rs. 14-8, 16 and	18 0
CARRIAGE BAG—	
In Morocco, Nickel mounted, fitted with instruments ...	9 8
CARRIAGE BAG—	
In Morocco, Nickel, mounted, with outside flaps to take Cards, &c. ... Rs. 6 and	7 0
CARRIAGE BAG—	
Fitted with Instruments, Pocket-book, Looking-glass, &c. ... Rs. 12-8 and	13 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

POLO PONIES.

1 g c b p Bulbul Rs. 300.
2 r c b p Strawberry Rs. 300.
3 ch c b p Firefly Rs. 200.

The above are all first class polo ponies and took part in the recent tournament. Ponies all go in harness.
No. 2 is particularly good harness pony.
Nos. 2 and 3 good jumpers.
No. 3 winner of many Gymkhana chases.
Apply to owner, Lt. TISDALL, R. A., Colaba.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions. Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the second of November next, until further notice, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock, of the New Colaba Company, and of this Company at Colaba, will be open for the delivery and despatch of Cotton, and other Traffic, under similar arrangements to those which have been in force in previous years.

2. On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton and other goods will be conveyed by Railway an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other goods conveyed by this Railway to and from Bombay.

3. Cotton and other goods sent to, or from, the Sassoon Dock sidings, or to or from the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 16th of October 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 26th October next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a m (local time) and by the Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p m. for Contracts as specified for the calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Rice, Dhall Toor, Joowaree, Wheat, &c. ... } Under Schedule No. 17.
Country Medicines (ghee, &c.) ... „ 25.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures, to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd November next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of the date fixed for Contracts as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Stations	Supplies	Schedule
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nasirabad, Karachi	Ice.	Under Schedule No. 18.
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad	Hired Carts with Bullocks.	Under Schedule No. 21.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures, to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 29th Sept., 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in November next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and by the Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-87 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Stations	Supplies	Schedule	Date
Comst. Store keeper General, Bombay	Hired Boat Tonnage and Sea and land Carriage	Under schedule No. 23	Tenders to be received on 9th Nov. 1885.
Bombay	Hired Biggaries and Hammallage	Do. No. 36.	Do. 9th do.
Karachi	Hired Boat Tonnage Sea and Land Carriage	Do. No. 23.	Do. 9th do.
Poona	Steam Coal English North Country	Do. No. 25.	Do. 9th do
Bombay, Poona	Gin, Champaign, Lime Juice, Lemonade, &c.	Do. No. 26.	Do. 9th do
Ahmednagar, Mhow	Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 27.	Do 12th do.
Nasirabad, Neemuch	Firewood and Charcoal	Do. No. 28.	Do. 12th do.
Karachi	Coffee	Do. No. 29.	Do 12th do.
Hyderabad, Deesa	Straw Paddy or Rice	Do. No. 32.	Do. 16th do.
Ahmedabad	Butter, Milk, and Chickens.	Do. No. 37.	Do. 16th do.

No Tenders will be received at Mhow for the supply of Straw Paddy or Rice under Schedule No. 32.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 6th Oct., 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI AND MAESTRO MENESINI.

POPULAR AFTERNOON CONCERTS, WEDNESDAY 21ST, AND WEDNESDAY 28TH INSTANT, AT POPULAR PRICES.

Concert to commence each day at 5-30.

Admission, One Rupee.

Reserved seats, Rs. 2, Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTER.

INDEPENDENT CENTRE SECONDS, half chronometer, 12 holes jewelled, brequet spring, adjusted in temperatures and positions.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

WALKER'S WHISKY

INCREASED DEMAND.

ANOTHER shipment received direct from Scotland. Always the same. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Price—Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.

SOLE AGENTS:
MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

OVERSEER WANTED.—Must have had experience in construction of Masonry and Earthworks. Employment for about six months. Salary according to qualifications.

Also SUB-OVERSEER, on the temporary establishment.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for Irrigation, Sholapur and Bijapur, Camp Sholapur.

V. S. REBSCH, C. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, S & B

Sholapur, Oct. 16, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE public verdict for SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES is that they are unequalled for simplicity, durability, superiority of stitch and variety of work. Gold Medal—London International Exhibition, 1884. Highest award. Prices from Rs. 50; 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

THE HOLDFAST LAWN-TENNIS SHOES in Brown Canvas. Registered—Rs. 8 per pair.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BOARD and LODGING, to be had with a quiet, respectable family, living in a healthy locality near the sea. Apply to W., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, at the VEGETARIAN SALOON, near Town Hall. A large collection of valuable books on Vegetarianism. Price-list post-free.

WANTED a couple of good well-bred BULL TERRIER PUPS under 4 months of age. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., Bombay, 28 Apollo-street.

JUST OPENED latest Novelties in 'Xmas Cards, Novel selection from well-known makers.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

JUST OPENED Patent Perambulators, single, double-Canework with Bicycle wheels, velocipede horses.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street,

WANTED a BOOK-KEEPER for Up-country. None need apply excepting those who possess the necessary qualifications. Apply R.B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a CLERK who is thoroughly conversant with the preparation of Produce Invoices and quotes at figures. Apply MERCHANT, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, BUNGALOW, No. 173, Land's End-road, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. Abercrombie, Apply LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & Co., 13, Rampart-row.

TO LET at Chinchpoogley "Cliftonville," a fine airy bungalow with garden, out-houses, and good stabling, newly done up throughout, water laid on, rent moderate.

PARTNER WANTED by an Architect and Civil Engineer (English) just commencing business, a native gentleman with small capital preferred. W. W., *Gazette* Office.

SCOTTISH FREEMASON'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY IN INDIA.—Annual Meeting, THIS DAY, Freemason's Hall, 6 p. m. All Subscribers and Life Members are requested to attend

TO-DAY, Jordan Almonds, Vanilla Peaches and Raspberry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Ice Puddings and Ices Moulds to order, at the Vienna Confectioner, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—a high DOG-CART by Stewart and Co. Calcutta, with lamps &c. complete, suitable for a 15-hand horse colour dark green and white, steel mountings Price Rs. 350. Original cost Rs. 1,000. Only been twelve months in use. On view at No. 40, Marine Lines.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

WANTED, good SPINNING MASTER. Address SPINNER, *Bombay Gazette*.

RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL.—Very superior. 1 case containing 2 tins, Rs. 4-8. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

PARUCK'S FANCY BAZAAR, Esplanade Cross Road. Bronze Paper Weight from 4 annas. Leather Handbags, Fancy Goods. Come and see. Prices very cheap.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK, best quality only. Fresh stock; all shades. Re. 1 per dozen skeins.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS, Russian Caviare Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Pickles, Condensed Milk, Candied Peel, &c.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

TO BE AUCTIONED at EGATPOORA on 24th OCTOBER, 1885, at 8 a. m., 5 ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES. Apply to the MAMLEDAR.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

MONEY PURSES, best leather, very fancy and durable Prices very cheap. Also Latest Novelties in Dolls and Toys, just to hand—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.—A remedy singularly efficacious in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sorethroat &c. Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—ROGERS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c. Bombay.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches, has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP, —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmall & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

WEDDING FAVOURS.—WEDDING CAKE BOXES for sending out Bride Cake in three sizes.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

Size	Cash Prices.	Size	Cash Prices.
4¼ × 3¼ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 „	... „ 2 8	10 × 8 „	... „ 10 0
6½ × 4¾ „	... „ 4 0	12 × 10 „	... „ 14 8
7½ × 4½ „	... „ 4 8	15 × 12 „	... „ 24 0
8½ × 6½ „	... „ 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co., beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co., will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised and Reduced Prist-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in Tin-Lined Case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Award) ANTWERP EXHIBITION, 1885.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE. H. VOGEL & CO., RETAIL.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

WE have just received by S. S. Ancona a large number of SUPERIOR WATCHES, comprising fine and richly enamelled Diamond and Pearl set fancy Gold Watches, Chronographs with flying chronograph and minute hands, double dial, Repeaters, Independent flying centre seconds Watches and other Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, ranging in Price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,000.

We offer now the following Watches at specially reduced prices for sale, and we can recommend them to every one who desires to possess a reliable and lasting time-keeper.

Silver double case Keyless lever 19 best quality at ...	Rs. 45
„ „ Key winder ¾ plate lever 17 ...	„ 25
„ ½ hunter keyless lever 19 ...	„ 38
„ „ key winder ¾ plate lever 16 ...	„ 26
„ open face keyless lever 18 best quality ...	„ 35
„ „ „ „ cyl. „ „ ...	„ 28
„ „ „ key winder „ „ ...	„ 25
Metal hunting keyless lever campaign watch with bold hands and figues on the dial, stands any amount of rough ware ...	„ 22
Metal open face „ „ „ ...	„ 22
„ „ „ strong and serviceable original campaign, ...	„ 20
Metal Compass watch, very suitable for navigators and surveyors ...	„ 30
„ Waterproof „ ...	„ 32

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Are all executed with precision and despatch by Mr. Vogel himself, who has been first class Watch maker and Repairer in the firm of Lund and Blockley since they started their branch business in Bombay. Please apply for Mr. Vogel's testimonials which have been obtained by him from high Government and other officials, and which we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their Firm.

H. VOGEL & CO.,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY,

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	Wine	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—RED.		
36 8	38 4	Château Lafite (After Dinner Wines)	38 0	40 0
36 8	38 4	Château Mouton	38 0	40 0
30 4	32 4	Château Rauzan	31 8	33 8
27 4	29 4	Château Palmer	28 8	30 8
24 0	26 0	Château Larose (Dinner Wines)	25 0	27 0
22 4	24 4	St. Julien	23 0	25 0
18 4	20 4	Cantenac	19 0	21 0
17 0	19 0	St. Estephe, a favourite (Breakfast Wines.)	17 8	19 8
14 8	16 8	Medoc	15 0	17 0
10 8	12 8	Medoc, Bombay bottled	11 0	13 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
26 0	28 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	27 0	29 0
20 0	22 0	Barsac, very choice	21 0	23 0
16 8	18 8	Graves	17 0	19 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
34 8	36 8	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	36 0	38 0
28 4	29 4	Nuits, from the celebrated Cotes	29 8	31 8
28 4	29 4	Corton, high class wine	29 8	31 8
23 8	25 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	24 8	26 8
20 4	22 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	21 0	23 0
20 4	22 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	21 0	23 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
28 4	30 4	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	29 8	31 8
19 0	21 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	20 0	22 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
58 8	...	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	61 8	...
57 8	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	60 8	...
52 0	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	54 8	...
52 8	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	54 8	...
...	34 8	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	36 0
56 8	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee" (Extra Sec.)	58 8	...
58 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	60 8	...
34 4	...	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry	35 8	...
26 8	...	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	27 8	...
		Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.		
		PORT.		
38 12	...	Old Crusted (some years in bottle)	40 8	...
27 12	...	Invalid's Wine, highly recommended, gold capsule	29 0	...
27 12	...	Invalid's Rich „ gold „	29 0	...
24 0	...	Dessert Wine, fruity „ black „	25 0	...
20 4	...	A good full Wine „ red „	21 0	...
15 12	...	Spanish Port the best „ green „	16 8	...
		SACRAMENTAL WINES.		
24 0	...	St. Martin's Malaga	25 0	...
34 8	...	Do. Tinta Francisca	36 0	...
		Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.		

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION

THE "PERFECTED" KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

WE have just introduced a KEYLESS LEVER WATCH, possessing everything that could be desired in a watch of its kind, with all the latest scientific improvements, and one that could be THOROUGHLY RELIED ON as a most accurate Timekeeper. It is fully Compensated and Jewelled, and enclosed in a strong Silver Case, with a Crystal Face. It is unequalled for

FINISH. TIME-KEEPING
SUPERIORITY. QUALITIES.
VALUE. DURABILITY.

This watch has been before the public for only a few years, and during this short period, and notwithstanding numerous imitations, it has obtained universal recognition for its many good qualities, stamping it as THE PERFECTION OF WATCHES of its kind.

Price, including spare glass, spare mainspring, and morocco case, Rs. 50 only. Guarantee 2 years.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW, or through London, (overland from Marseilles.)

THE attention of passengers is invited to the VICTORIA, one of the finest of the ANCHOR LINE, sailing from Bombay on the 3rd November. Specially favourable terms to families or parties of three or four.

For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1885.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th October, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING already advertised will be held here on TUESDAY, the 20th October, 1885, at 5 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 19th October, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

IS hereby given that Tenders for the supply of 28 cwts. of IRON WROUGHT BOLT or ROUND and IRON WROUGHT HOOP of sizes to Mhow Arsenal will be received by the undersigned at 12, noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at the Arsenal Office, Mhow.

2. Forms of Tenders and any other particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. M. CAMPBELL, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Arsenal Office, Mhow, 15th October, 1885.

FRESH STOCK.

BEST KENT HOPS.

Per 1 lb. tin Rs. 2.

Directions, for use in making yeast for bread, on each tin.

PHILLIPS & COMPA[NY, Ld.,]
BOMBAY AND PO[ONA.]

BASEL GERMAN MI[SSION]
MANGALORE T[ILES]
PATENTED UNDER ACT ... AND XIII. OF ...

IN consequence of ma... above original "Missio... in India in 1865 by the Indu... the above "Mission," th... entirely new principles an... Mangalore Tiles are so long... well known for their ELEG... and CHEAPNESS, that no... about them. The NEW TI... provements suggested by ... facture, and are such as al... degree of popularity whic... made by skilled Europeans... cular business.

Tiles sent direct from t... town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into ... ing Ridges, Hips, &c.

Sample tiles will be... every other informati...

Sole Age...

HORMU...

MR. HORMU... observe th... registered upon ... MENTS IN AD... less than SIX ... understood th... piration of t... previously ... notice wil... tions ter... to London... must be... reaching... ous orde... interrup... in sto... HORN... SIBL... they ...

1886...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SHIPMENTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
BASS' by Read Bros. ...	5 8
GUINNESS'S do. ...	5 8
PILSENER, "Kron Prinz"	5 0
SPARKLING CIDER ...	6 8
NORFOLK DRY CIDER...	6 8
MINERVA SPRING WATER	4 0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL...	13 0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK.

GLOUCESTER CHEESE.
Per single pound as. 13; per 10 pounds as. 12 per pound.

EDAM "DUTCH" CHEESES.
About 4 lbs. weight, each Rs. 2-12.

STILTON CHEESE.
In jars, per jar Rs. 5.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE undersigned beg most respectfully to draw the attention of their customers to the following large consignment of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, that are of late imported per S. S. Ravenna:—
Ellwood felt hats, (different shapes and size), Rs. 7.
Madras shape Gentleman's felt hats, Rs. 12
Hunting hats, brown and white, Rs. 10
Tweed hats with flap from Rs. 2 to 2½.
Felt hunting hats Rs. 7.
Ellwood Helmets Rs. 10
Hox maker helmets, Rs. 15.
Madras felt helmets, Rs. 15.
Broad cloth dress suit from Rs. 40 to 45.
Cashmere Coat and Trouser at Rs. 30, 25, 20, 15, 12.
Collars at Rs. 4 and 5 a dozen.
Neckties of Miscellaneous colours from as. 12 to Rs. 2
White Kid-gloves Rs. 2½ a pair.
Silk Skin-caps, from Rs. 5 to 10.
Bedford-cloth Breeches for riding at Rs. 20 and 25.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

IN the FIRM of JAMSHEDJEE BROTHER and COMPANY, JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE ... and heirs, executors or administrators of ... JEE KAPADIA (since deceased) ... ERS ... carried on solely by ... No. 199 ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.

Saturday's closing telegrams from London report a further withdrawal of £250,000 in gold from the Bank of England for Germany, making £350,000 in two days. Rates of discount in London, however, remain unchanged, and Consols are still at 100¼. The only alteration, indeed, in the Stock Exchange quotations is a rise of ⅛ in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan to 101⅞.

Seeds and Wheat remain unchanged. Respecting Cotton, the only information beyond what we have already noticed, is an advance of 1-32d to 3-46d. in Americans to arrive.

The Chamber of Commerce Crop and Weather reports issued to-day are subjoined. No rain is reported from any of the stations during the past three days, and except from parts of the Dhollera districts we do not hear that more is wanted.

Place.	Rainfall past 3 days.	Total Rainfall to date.	Average yearly Rainfall.	Weather.
	In.	In.	In.	
Agra	...	31·02	25·66	Bright, no sign of rain.
Delhi.........	...	28·78	26·92	....
Cawnpore ..	...	40·70	29·19	Bright, no sign of rain.
Nagpore	..	39·50	44·51	Do.
Amraoti	..	29·55	32·09	Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable weather.
Khangaum..	-	21·14	28·55	Bright, no sign of rain.
Barsi	...	29·51	23·03	Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally.
Bellary.........	..	27·10	17·64	Bright, no sign of rain.
Hubli..........	...	21·11	26·45	....
Dhulia	...	17·46	20·97	Bright, no sign of rain.
Jalgaon	...	25·50	35·38	Do.
Broach	...	36·07	39·62	Bright, no sign of rain. Monsoon over. Sufficient rain fallen generally.
Wudwan.....	...	28·35	18·43	Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable weather
Veramgaum	..	29·78	31·89	Bright, no sign of rain.
Dhollera	...	29·01	32·96	Do.
Bhownuggur	...	26·29	26·75	Do.

Crop Reports.

Agra.—Cotton plants ready for picking.
Delhi.—No change to report during last week.
Cawnpore.—Cotton plants ready for picking. Smal supplies of cotton coming in.
Nagpore.—Cotton plants flourishing. Linseed being sown. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.
Amraoti.—Cotton plants flourishing. Picking general. Larger area of Linseed sown this year. All crops doing well.
Khangaum.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Food grains doing well. Picking commenced heavily.
Barsi.—Cotton plants flourishing and ready for picking Linseed and wheat being sown. All crops doing well.
Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.
Hubli.—Crop plants in Southern District flourishing, but early sowings backward in Eastern and Northern districts owing to excessive rain.
Dhulia.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.
Jalgaon.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Linseed and all crops doing well.
Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.
Wudwan.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rain required in Dhrangdra district.
Veramgum.—Cotton plants want more rain.
Dollera.—Cotton plants flourishing
Bhownuggur.—Cotton plants flourishing; some in flower. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain T. B. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (25th Sept.), with a general cargo and Mr. Baddley and 9 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Nevasa (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Sept. 25.
	Victoria	......	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Otterburn (s)	McKay	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Eastbourne, for Dunkirk.
" Malacca, for Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 19.

For Liverpool.
Accomac s—150 cwts dates, Meenahem Messa.
For London.
Clan Ogilvie s—2 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co 58½ cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 130 cwts horns and 25 cwts animal hoofs, N Essa.
For Havre.
Hartlepool s—2 cwts sandalwood, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.
For Dunkirk.
Eastbourne s—1,999½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
For Calcutta.
Sirdhana s—197 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.
For Hongkong.
Thebet s—110 cwts raisins, 3 cwts kismis, 2 bales horns, 6 cwts bisabole, and 12 cwts hingda, Quan Lun Raoo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, October 18.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·831
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Web Blub Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	71·1
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	88·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	77·9
General Directions of Wind ...E, ENE, W, WNW, NW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	167

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 15.
Stevens, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
October 16.
Creagh, Major, Mherwara Battn, on duty, from Poona.
October 18.
Bryant, Lt-Col, Bo, on duty, from Poona.
Nicolas, Major, Bl R A, on leave, from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.—October 17.
Davis, Major, Bt, 2nd P I, on duty, to Delhi.
October 18.
Creagh, Major, Mherwara Battn, on duty, to Ajmere
Nimmo, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, on leave, to Nusseerabad.
Godfrey, Lt, Bo 24th N I, on duty, to Larkhana.
Mathew, Lt-Col, Mad 2nd Mid Regt, to join Regt, to Secunderabad.
Koyaji, Surg, Bo, 27th N I, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Gatacre, Lt-Col, Mad 2nd Mid, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Croghan, Barrack Sergt, Mad Barrack Dept, on duty, to Rangoon.
Berrington, Riding Master, Bl R A, on duty, to Meerut.
Ramsay, Col, Bl, K O Borderer, on duty, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOL...

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

PAYS UPWARDS of HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders. The Invested Funds in hand steadily increasing, amount to upwards of Six Millions Sterling. New Assurances on carefully selected lives for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books every year since 1865, a result continuously maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom.

FORMS ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

ON 15th October, I shall REMOVE from 14, Rampart-row, to my new consulting rooms.
NEW BUILDINGS,
28, Meadow-street,
(Opposite the Fort Chapel,)
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—Mr. LAZARUS' LENSES are made from a material invented by himself, and are the only ones in EXISTENCE protected by Royal Letters Patent. The highest medical authorities (both here and at home), now recognise the superiority of Mr. Lazarus' Lenses, over pebbles, as may be seen from testimonials he has received from all parts of the world.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel.) | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. "	1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 34-0	per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square....... "	36-0	" "
Boudoir (on three Legs).. "	66-0	" "
Tin Lined Case........	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay 43, Esplanade Road.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.

PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
BY POST Rs. 5-4

Copies may be had at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

Dehra Dun, June 21st, 1885.
Messrs. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
Gentlemen,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal
Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
...t-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
...ation hours—ten to six.

FOR SALE.
... ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
...BURN, Bom. C. S.
...GHT ANNAS.
...e and at the book-sellers.

...NT RECEPTION FUND.
...SHING to SUBSCRIBE
...ch is being raised for the
...ent of the 28th Bombay
...r native troops arriving
...n or about the 26th inst.,
...r subscriptions into the
...nited.

...PURSHOTUMDAS,
...NA,
...ry Secretaries.

...TTE POONA

...nted Messrs.
...ts at Poona

...ary,

this

Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

Carroll.—October 14, at Ghadechi (Kattywar), the wife of Charles Carroll, Traffic Superintendent, B. G. Railway, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1885.

We are within a month of the General Elections, and as though they had no Mohurrum near at hand to engage their interest, people in India are looking forward to the strife of next month with a keen concern. We have not all discounted the result by accepting every confident prophecy concerning it. People write to us from home that the Liberals are sure to return to office, if not to power, and correspondents seem to differ only in regard to the strength of the majority which they promise Mr. Gladstone. As, however, we shall all know as much about it as the most knowing a month hence, why should we lend our ears to every prophet who has a parable to deliver? The result of a General Election is an uncertainty at all times; it is a double uncertainty when the contest is to be carried on upon new and unfamiliar conditions. *Scrutin de liste* has yielded large surprises to French politicians in the elections which were finished on Sunday; household suffrage in the counties and a new distribution of voting power in the boroughs may yield surprises equally large. Again, the prophets do not take enough account of the enlarged intervention of the Irish element in English and Scotch elections. The Irish vote will be cast against the Liberals. This might not have meant much in a large undivided urban constituency. But the large urban constituencies are no longer undivided; they are apportioned in wards, in which sectional interests, which would have been swamped under the older *régime*, may assert themselves with greater prospects of affecting the issue. The Conservatives are known to have from the first favoured the plan of single member constituencies in the great towns, with little regard for its approximation to the equal electoral districts principle of Radical reformers. This was so long before they were even accused of being in league with Mr. Parnell that it must not now be said that they have all along been scheming to make the Irish vote in the large towns a more efficient factor in the elections. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives had any particular reason, at the time the Redistribution Bill was being "arranged" by the leaders of the two parties, to add to Mr. Parnell's influence at the General Election. But this, apparently, is what they have done, and not the least interesting matter on which the coming elections will throw light is the capacity of the Irish vote in the greater constituencies of England and Scotland to turn the scale against whichever part it may, for the moment, be Mr. Parnell's pleasure to consider hostile to Ireland. Another unknown quantity is the strength of the Whig revolt. We are bound to say that the signs of this long expected phenomenon are not very apparent. The *Edinburgh Review* has sounded the note of alarm; but the response is slow in coming. Lord Randolph Churchill has seriously invited Lord Hartington to consider his position, and Lord Hartington seems to think that he will be more comfortable where he is than in the company of Lord Randolph Churchill. Still the world has long since concluded that Lord Hartington will put up with a good deal, especially from Mr. Chamberlain. The Radical journalists never made a greater tactical mistake than when they so roundly abused Lord Hartington for having gone only half as far as Mr. Chamberlain in his theories about the distribution of land. He will make up his lee-way yet, if only time be given him.

The safe comprehensiveness of the Midlothian manifesto will go far to satisfy the Whigs that there is still room for them in the Liberal party. Despite a few instances to the contrary, there is no reason to believe that many of them would take to revolt for revolt's sake. Even so very unprogressive a peer as Earl Cowper has lately answered the question "What is a Moderate Liberal to do?" by declaring that it is a Moderate Liberal's business not to run away from his party and leave it at the mercy of the Radicals; but to stay with it as long as he can, and to endeavour to influence it in the right way. The length of the stay of such a one might be determined by many influences, but even very cautious Whigs may be found who are quite content to say that so long as Mr. Gladstone remains with the party so long can and will they remain. Mr. Chamberlain, it is true, has done his best to hasten their departure in spite of Mr. Gladstone's best efforts to induce them to stay. He refuses to take a seat in the next Liberal Cabinet unless his famous "three points" are incorporated into the Liberal programme. And as it is easier to believe in a Liberal programme including the three points, than in a Liberal Cabinet excluding Mr. Chamberlain, the Whigs may soon find it necessary to give an answer different to Lord Cowper's question "What is a Moderate Liberal to do?" Nevertheless it is not in that direction that the possible source of Liberal weakness should be sought for. It was not through Whig defection, but through Liberal indifference, that the Conservatives won the General Election of 1874. There have been many manipulations of the electoral statistics of the last half century, but the general inference from them is that Conservative revivals, so-called, are the results not of a transfer of votes from one party to the other, but of a suspense of Liberal energy. And the issue of the coming contest will depend, very largely indeed, upon whether or not the Liberals are energised by a real faith in their leaders and in the work which lies before them. And this is a question to which a confident anwer cannot be returned, except upon the doubtful authority of party platforms and committee rooms.

There is much in the record which may tempt not a few men of earnest convictions on the Liberal side to keep within their tents on the day of battle. The sulking of the Dissenters in 1874, because of the belief that in his educational policy Mr. Gladstone had coquetted with denominationalism, may have its counterpart now in the displeasure of many of his followers at the unfortunate haste of the late Government to commit themselves to useless blood-shedding. The not inconsiderable section of the Liberal party who sincerely proclaim the necessity of economy in the administration of the national finances may hesitate to throw themselves into the battle on behalf of a Government who have been more economical in their professions than in anything else. Scottish Presbyterians, again, may ask what call there is upon them to fight for the victory of a party who have coquetted with the Vatican even as mildly as Mr. Gladstone did in sending Mr. Errington to Rome. And lastly, as a more general preventive of enthusiasm, there is a conspicuous absence from Mr. Gladstone's programme of anything like a clear and ringing rallying cry. His speeches, perhaps, may come to the rescue of his manifesto. He may revive the memories of the campaign of 1880 by a new proclamation of the rights of the peoples of South Eastern Europe; but in reviving the memories he will scarcely revive the enthusiasm of that time. The Liberals, indeed, will enter upon the campaign with no greater advantage than the presumption of superior strength. Their opponents have no specific grounds for confidence, and in a matter of fact they speak with little assurance as to the issue. But they have not lost ground since they took office. They have said no very foolish things, and they have done one or two wise ones. Lord Salisbury has scored two—and perhaps three—successes in foreign policy. He has disappointed the people who said that with the Tories in office the country must be led into war with Russia. He has promptly secured the concurrence of the other Powers in relieving Egypt from the immediate pressure of debt; while Sir Henry Wolff's mission has succeeded so far that its further success will make matter for reasonable prophecy in an election address. And it is no small achievement for the Foreign Office to have secured an explicit acknowledgment from the French Government of our prevailing rights in Burmah. The Government, in fact, have belied many unfavourable prophecies, and they have provided their opponents with little material out of which to construct damaging accusations. But their best chance lies not in their merits—which, to tell the truth, seem rather of a negative than of a positive kind—but in the absence of any large and really exciting cause of controversy. The elections promise, indeed, to be rather dull, and it is not in dull elections that the Liberal party have found their greatest triumphs.

From statistics of cotton manufacture in Europe and America, it appears that English mill operatives work up 2,914 lbs. of cotton per head per annum, and those of Germany from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., while their brethren of the United States of America work up no less than 4,350 lbs. each. In other words, a cotton mill operative of the United States works up 100 lbs. of cotton annually against 67 lbs. the proportion of the English operative, and 27½ lbs. that of his German *confrère*. Now that cotton industry is taking root in this country, our work, too, will have to be reckoned with by the cotton manufacturers of the world; and in this view it is interesting and useful to ascertain what proportion our mill-operatives have to show against the work of their compeers of Europe and America. We take for our calculation the cotton mills of the whole of India, of which there are forty-nine in the island of Bombay itself, twenty-four in the Presidency of Bombay, nine in Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces, and eight in Madras and in the Presidency of Madras. Altogether, there are ninety concerns, large and small, involving a capital of seven-and-a-quarter crores of rupees, consuming annually 235 millions of lbs. of cotton, and giving employment to 70,000 operatives. Some of the concerns are not working up to their full power; a few combine with spinning and weaving some subsidiary processes, such as bleaching and ginning; while others are in course of erection. Excluding these, and basing our calculations on those concerns which are in normal working order, we find that in the year ending 30th June, 1885, there were in the island of Bombay nineteen mills devoted to spinning cotton, alone and twenty-two employed in spinning and weaving together. The nineteen spinning mills employ between them 12,231 men, who work up annually 59,681,216 lbs. of cotton, which gives an average of 4,840 lbs. per man. The twenty-two spinning and weaving mills employ between them 24,931 operatives, whose stock of work was 108,509 candies of cotton, equal to 85,071,056 lbs., or an average of 3,412 lbs. per man. Dividing the mills located in the Bombay Presidency into similar groups, namely, those that spin only and those that both spin and weave, we find that in the former group there are six mills and in the latter thirteen, the former working up 11,275 candies or 8,839,600 lbs. of cotton with 2,810 men, and the latter 23,510,592 lbs. with 8,503 men. This gives an average of 3,145 lbs. and 2,764 lbs. respectively against 4,840 lbs. and 3,412 lbs., the averages realised by the concerns in the Presidency city. Amongst these concerns there are seven mills which are reported "privately owned," and, as they must be supposed to get out more work than the joint-stock mills, we find their annual consumption of cotton to be 27,058 candies or 21,213,472 lbs., worked up by 4,909 men, who thus realise an average of 4,321 lbs. This is the highest average but one of the several groups mentioned above; but when we go to the mofussil mills, the falling-off is something abnormal. Thus we have two mills there "privately owned" which, with an annual consumption of 3,586 candies, or 2,811,424 lbs., and a working staff of 1,041 men, show an average of only 2,701 lbs. Combining then the two sets of groups together, we have the following result:—Nineteen spinning mills in the island of Bombay with an average per man of 4,840 lbs.; twenty-two spinning and weaving mills in the island of Bombay with an average per man of 3,412 lbs.; six spinning mills in the Presidency of Bombay with an average per man of 3,145 lbs.; thirteen spinning and weaving mills in the Presidency of Bombay with an average per man of 2,764 lbs.; the total being 14,161 lbs. This shows an average for the whole of Bombay of 3,545 lbs. In the native States of this Presidency there are four mills whose consumption of cotton totals 10,109 candies, or 7,925,456 lbs., worked up by 2,255 men, who thus turn out an average of 3,514 lbs., which very nearly agrees with the average of the Bombay mills, city and Presidency included. Turning now to the other Presidencies, we find that Bengal has six mills, which are all located in Calcutta and which do only spinning business. These six mills consume annually 38,296 candies or 3,00,24,064 lbs. of cotton, and employ 6,340 men between them and their outturn therefore is 4,720 lbs. per man. This, it will be seen, nearly coincides with the outturn of the Bombay city spinning mills, namely, 4,840 lbs. The N.-W. Provinces contain three mills, of which only two are working, and of these two the Muir Mill does not take the public into its confidence as regards the stock of cotton it uses, but it employs 1,227 men, and as this is the same number (within two) as that of its neighbour, its consumption of cotton may be taken to be equal to that of the other, namely, 2,857 candies or 2,2[illegible]2,888 lbs. Thus the two mills employ between them 2,456 men and consume 4,479,776 lbs., which brings out an average of 1,820 lbs. only, which is a little over half the quantity shown as the average of the Bombay mills. In Madras there are five mills, of which only four are in working order, and these four consume 9,168 candies or 7,187,712 lbs. of cotton, and employ 1,964 men, who thus work up 3,660 lbs. on an average per head. One of the Madras mills is only a spinning mill, and, like its sisters of Bombay and Bengal, it shows a high outturn of 4,720 lbs. per man, its consumption being 1,922,368 lbs. of cotton and its complement of workpeople 450. Striking the average for the whole of India, we may now quote the following figures:—Bombay and Bombay Presidency, 3,545 lbs.; Native States of the Presidency, 3,514 lbs.; Calcutta and Bengal Presidency, 4,720 lbs.; N.-W. Provinces, 1,820 lbs.; Madras and Madras Presidency, 3,660 lbs.; total 17,259 lbs. These figures give an average of 3,451 lbs. for the whole of India. Bengal, it will be seen, carries off the palm, but that is owing to its mills devoting themselves to spinning only. The low outturn shown by the N.-W. Provinces requires accounting for, for each of its two mills employs 1,225 men in round numbers and works up only 2,857 candies annually, whereas in Bombay one mill employing 1,215 men uses up a stock of 5,110 candies, and another with a complement of only 1,080 men requires a stock of 7,060 candies. Another feature in the returns we are examining is the better and more economical working of the newer mills than their older rivals. Thus taking four Bombay mills which are known to be fifteen to twenty years old, and an equal number which are only two or three years old, we find that while the former shows an outturn of 2,918 lbs. per head, the latter distance them by a long way, their outturn being 5,306 lbs. per head. To conclude then, While the United States of America carry off the palm in respect of the quantity of work of its cotton operatives, being 4,350 lbs. per head, India follows next to it with its quota of 3,451 lbs., while England and Germany bring up the rear with their contributions of 2,914 lbs. and 1,500 lbs. respectively.

The exciting question of the management of the Rangoon College has at last been decided by Lord Dufferin against the Director of Public Instruction. Above a year ago Lord Ripon and Mr. Bernard asked the local Board of Education to take over this college, but the Director used all his arguments to persuade the Board to refuse this request. After many sittings and debates Mr. Jardine gave his casting-vote as president in favour of Lord Ripon's proposal, pointing out that it would be unfair to exclude the native members, the missionaries, and the learned professions from this control, as their co-operation had resulted in immense progress since the local Board had provided them with seats. The small Government department was, in Mr. Jardine's opinion, inadequate for the function, and totally incapable of attracting any of the enthusiasm which supplies the much-needed endowments. It has now been decided not only to transfer the college to the Board, but Government have also suggested that it should take over the Rangoon High School also. This Board was created in 1881. Since then it has founded a great free library, and a chair for the teaching of law. For some years it has managed all the examinations, and the Government have publicly stated that without its assistance the new grant-in-aid system could not have been worked. The long fight between the bureaucratic and the representative systems, which will now close, has been watched in Burmah with keen interest by natives and Europeans alike.

The Rangoon press appears confident that the long-talked-of Chief Court of British Burmah will soon be an accomplished fact. The statement which appeared some time ago in the *Pioneer* that the court would be constituted with one civilian and two barrister judges is repeated. The judges will be Mr. Jardine, C. S., Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. MacEwan, Recorder, with a second barrister judge, who is still to be selected. At present the Judicial Commissioner sits on the Original side to clear up the Recorder's arrears, the number of which is 175 causes. When the new puisne judge is appointed, the Judicial Commissioner will sit in appeals from the mofussil and from the barrister judges on the Original side.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

Yesterday was the last day of the Mohurrum festival, and the Mahomedans of Bombay have passed peacefully through their annual period of high-wrought religious excitement. The Mohurrum—if the oft-told tale must again be told—is the anniversary of the violent deaths of Hassan and Hoosein, the grandsons of Mahomed, whom the Shias regard as the lawful leaders of the community after the great founder of their religion. The Shias therefore observe the Mohurrum as a period of profound mourning; and they work themselves by various observances into a state of extreme excitement, and exhibit tokens of the deepest grief. The Soonees, on the other hand, who recognise the Kaliphs and look upon Hassan and Hoosein as usurpers, hold aloof from the scenes of grief and mourning to which the Shias devote themselves during the festival The two brothers were the sons of Ali, the cousin, and Fatima, the daughter, of Mahomed; after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Kaliph Yezid, they removed with their families from Shawn, the capital of their father's dominions, to Medina. The elder brother, Hassan, voluntarily abdicated to avoid embroiling the State in civil war; but shortly afterwards he was poisoned by Yezid at Medina. The younger brother was after some years invited to return to the capital and assume his lawful right as Imam (*i. e.*, leader of the faithful). After Hoosein's arrival at Shawn, however, he was killed in battle at Kerbella in Turkish Arabia, while his two sons were murdered for the sake of the rewards offered for their heads. The deaths of Hassan and Hoosein form the subject of the ten days' mourning and bewailing during the Mohurrum. The festival begins with the new moon of the first and most sacred month of the Mahomedan year, Mohurrum. The moment the new moon is seen, the pious Mahomedan strikes a hatchet in the ground to indicate the inauguration at his residence of the holy work of building a *taboot* or *tazzia* (a term signifying grief and applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Hoosein at Kerbella). In front of the *taboots*, which are said to be peculiar to India, being unknown in Persia and Arabia, incense is constantly burned, and various rites are performed during the ten days of the festival, which is in full swing on the ninth and tenth days. On the evening of the ninth day, *Kattal-ka-rat* (*i. e.*, the night of slaughter) the Moslems plunge themselves into a whirl of excitement which, swaying them all through the night, experiences little abatement until the close of the tenth, the *taboot* day. On the *Kattal* night the Shias meet in the Imambarras to hear their priests relate the tragedy of the deaths of the heroes whose fate they mourn. The scene at these recitals is of the most extraordinary description. Large numbers of Mahomedans shout aloud at intervals, and beat their bare breasts with the palms of their hands until the blood is ready to spurt from the wounded flesh, screaming, "Hai Hoosan, Hassan, Hoosen, Kerbella," and working themselves into a condition of frantic grief. At midnight on the ninth day, in the Imambarra on the verge of the Baboola tank, the passion-play is enacted, which thousands of people assemble to see. The gates of an enclosure are at midnight suddenly thrown open, and a procession, emerging from it, enters a large open space where the spectators of all classes have collected. "Dool Dool," Hoosein's horse which was killed at Kerbella, heads the procession, carrying on his back a corpse representing the decapitated Hoosein, covered with wounds and blood, and with his body pierced with arrows, darts, and daggers. Behind him are two or three horsemen bearing green flags, followed by two riderless horses, which represent those that were intended for the use of the fallen Hoosein. A person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head, and covered with blood, joins in the wailings. The rear of the procession is brought up by a small mausoleum, at the entrance of which sits an infant in deep morning, constantly scattering ashes over his head. All these pass round and round, accompanied on foot by mourning Moguls and Seedees, who carry lighted candles in one hand, and with the palm of the other smite their naked breasts. For a foreigner the whole forms a sight which, once seen, cannot be forgotten. Early on the morning of the tenth day, in the presence of members of the Aga Khan family, the passion play is enacted in the Khoja Jamat Khana, where a large number of women are accommodated in the upper galleries. Yesterday the taboots were immersed in the sea at Cooly-bunder beyond the Carnac Overbridge. They were moved out of the Mahomedan quarters, under the directions of the police, along the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhonee, and Moombadevi roads, on to Kalbadevi, thence by the Esplanade cross-road to the Crawford Market, and straight on over the Carnac bridge into the sea in Mody Bay. By sunset 166 taboots had been dipped into the sea, and the Mohurrum festival came to an end without any disturbance of the public peace. The police arrangements were admirable.

HOW THEY KEPT THE DUSSERAH AT KALYAN.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the celebration of the Dusserah at Kalyan:—

The village of Kalyan was to-day—the Dusserah holiday—*en fête* and in great excitement over a most cruel and barbarous ceremony which took place this afternoon—a ceremony as horrible as it well could be. It is incredible that such things should take place in these times, under a humane Government and in a Presidency which boasts of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The occasion of the *fête* was the public sacrifice of an unfortunate buffalo as a propitiatory offering to the goddess of cholera, and this sacrifice was performed under the auspices and authority, and partly in the presence, of the highest Government officer of the district—viz., the Mamlatdar, the *élite* of the native community, and of an immense crowd composed of Brahmins, Purbhoos, Baniahs, Wanees, Marwarees, Purdasees, Mussulmen, Parsees, and Hindus of other castes, supported by a *posse* of the town police in gala dress, with arms and baton, as a guard of honour to the victim, and to keep the crowd clear of the sacrifice ground. You and your readers will suppose that the unfortunate animal, the victim of an ignorant superstition, was killed at a blow, as is usually done when daily slaughtered in the shambles. But no! it was tethered by the hind legs with thick ropes about 50 feet long, to enable it to run or struggle that distance and no more; and at a given signal—a gentle wave of the hand—from the Mamlatdar, the butchery commenced. Some 150 Mahrs, in a high state of intoxication, inebriated, I am told, with liquor bought with the balance of the money subscribed for the purchase of the victim, came forward armed, some with bludgeons, others with long knives, and others with hatchets, and set to, clubbing, stabbing, and hacking the poor beast to death. Its frightened and despairing exertions to escape the horrid blows and stabs dealt by the fury of its satanic torturers were heartrending, and sickening in the extreme. Covered with hundreds of wounds and gashes, bleeding in all its pores, its eyes protruding with agony and pain, it fell, and was finally hacked to pieces by hatchets; its head, severed from the trunk, being triumphantly removed for burial in a hole made ready for its reception opposite the Mamlatdar's cutchery. The police jemadar and people, on inquiry, stated that this inhuman and horrid carnage had taken place with the knowledge and under the sanction of the "Sirkar" previously obtained.

THE CENTRAL INDIA P. W. D. CASE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 17.

To-day the court resumed its sitting in the case of Koversein, sub-overseer. Some of the witnesses were recalled and examined by Mr. Petre, C. S., First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, who is trying the case. At the conclusion of the cross-examination of the last native witness, Mr. T. Knight was examined on oath by Mr. Petre. He said.—I sent cheques to Koversein for delivery to contractors. I very often sent cheques to be delivered in this way when bills were not delivered by contractors in person. I believe the rule (Public Works Code, chap. XII., para. 90) which says that "the payment of cheques by the Executive Engineer through an upper or lower subordinate to contractors and others is also prohibited" applies as well as the whole Code to me. I don't know whether the Examiner of Accounts was aware that this rule was departed from. The office has been examined by him from time to time, and it is only lately that a special docket form has been printed for forwarding cheques direct to the contractor since my suspension.

The court.—Is Mr. Hutchinson right in saying that he brought the malpractice prominently to your notice?

Mr. Knight.—I can't say. Had it been brought to my notice, I would have carried out his directions. There was no mention of it in the letter sent to me by the secretary to Agent Governor-General forwarding the Examiner's notes of inspection with secretary's orders. If para. 90 P. W. D. Code is read in connection with paras. 88 and 89, it appears to me that it refers to my permitting a sub-divisional officer to pay a cheque on my behalf and to pass the cheque through his sub-divisional cash-book. In the Mhow Division no sub-divisional officers have cash-books, and no such officer therefore issues cheques, as is the practice in the N.-W. P.

Mr. Litster, Acting Executive Engineer, a witness for the Crown, was now allowed to question the witness.

Q.—Did you ever check the metal on the Dhar-Sindharpur road, Mr. Knight?—I looked at the height of the stacks.

Were you satisfied that they were approximately correct?—Yes.

The judge.—Did you measure the stacks, or did you not?—I did not. Executive Engineers as a rule in Central India do not measure up the metal. The sub-divisional officer in charge of the work was supposed to do it. I generally went over the road about once a month. I inspected the road to see the progress made. The progress was reported regularly in the monthly progress report.

Mr. Petre.—What was the use of your inspecting, and who is supposed to satisfy himself about the quantities?—P. W. Code chapter III., para. 38, imposes this duty specially on the Superintending Engineer.

Then you drew your travelling allowance for nothing?

It was fairly earned. I could have inspected the road oftener, but I had charge of two divisions with the stations of Mhow and Neemuch, plus mileage of road equal to the mileage of the Indore Division, and with no Assistant Engineer to help me. I did not deliver any cheques, because Executive Engineers do not deliver cheques. The accountant does so.

Mr. Litster.—If you did not measure the metal, Mr. Knight, how were you satisfied that the quantities were correct?

By the certificates of the sub-divisional officer on the bill form?

You were satisfied with Koversein's honesty? I was.

But you have already expressed your distrust in his honesty, in your letter No. 1776, dated 6th July, 1883.

I wrote this as Executive Engineer of Neemuch, and not of Mhow Division.

Did you not write to Koversein to say that I was coming down to inquire into certain charges?

Koversein wrote and asked me to let him know when you were likely to go out on the road, and I answered that letter. The account of it given in writing by Koversein may be correct. I can't remember.

The letter was then read and Mr. Knight pointed out to the court that allusion was made to moorum not being collected in certain miles for binding the new metal collected in those miles for consolidation. The court returned the letter, and remarked that there was nothing material in it.

Mr. Taylor, the accused's counsel interposed, saying that the qualifications of the engineers and sub-divisional officers, and the way in which they discharged their duties, had no concern whatever with the offences for which the prisoner was on trial.

The court.—You must understand, Mr. Taylor, that I am not merely judge of this court, but have other duties as well to perform, and I am endeavouring to elicit information relating to other matters.

Mr. Taylor.—I am only here to protect the accused, and I am indifferent to all extraneous inquiries.

The court.—I promise you that none of this shall affect your client in any way, but it is necessary that I should ascertain these facts. Otherwise I shall be obliged to clear the court and hold an inquiry in private.

Mr. Taylor.—I am quite indifferent to any inquisitorial proceedings, in camera or elsewhere; but if they do not relate to this trial, they can scarcely with consistency be proceeded with. I may be permitted, as *amicus curiæ*, to suggest that if this examination of the witness is intended to extract from him materials for the purpose of being used against him in another tribunal, he might decline to answer. The court might draw what inference it pleases from his refusal. Under the Evidence Act, sec. 132, the subject-matter of the examination should be relevant, which is admittedly not the case in this instance.

Mr. Petre (to the witness).—Do you refuse to answer?

Mr. Knight.—I beg respectfully to be excused from making any further statements in this matter, which, as the court informs me, relates to myself and not to Koversein's case. If I am to be criminally implicated in this matter I ask to be committed to the High Court of Bombay.

Mr. Taylor.—The proceedings should be conducted with some regard to law and procedure.

The judge remarked that the Regulations did not obtain here.

Mr. Taylor.—Yes; it is very much to be regretted that it should be so, and that we should be here engaged in conducting a case in a lawless land.

Mr. Petre was understood to say that he would not say that if Mr. Knight refused to give evidence he would not commit him to prison.

Mr. Taylor observed that under the proviso to that section of the Evidence Act, anything that Mr. Knight may say could not be used against him in any subsequent trial. On this the subject of the inquiry was abandoned, and the case proceeded with.

Mr. Knight, cross-examined by Mr. Taylor.—I was satisfied with Koversein's honesty up to the date of my suspension. There is a separate Code for the P. W. D. The cheques for money are made payble to the contractor "or bearer." I believe "or bearer" was never entered. Cheques payable to Government servants are payable "to order." I do not know the date when the practice of returning cheques to Executive Engineers was stopped. They were ordered to be kept by the Treasury officer. There are rules about transfers in chap. X., sec. 3 of the Code. Mr. Litster was, I believe, in charge till June, 1884. He was relieved by Heeralall, who was succeeded by Koversein. A revised estimate for the road became necessary in 1884-85. Koversein's rates were low. He got as good moorum for eight annas as was got for Rs. 2-8 before by Mr. Litster under Major Gibbs. Koversein worked lower than his predecessors, and did as good work.

To the court.—I don't think it is true that there is short metal on the road.

Cross-examination continued.—Koversein's name is favourably mentioned twice by myself in the half-yearly recommendation rolls. I believe his selection for the sub-divisional charge was made by the Superintending Engineer in 1883. Sub-overseers as a rule do not hold charge of sub-divisions.

The case was postponed till Monday morning at 7-30, when, the court intimated, the evidence of Colonel Thompson, the Superintending Engineer, will be taken.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

There was a fancy-ball here on the 14th, which was so pleasant that every one wishes it was going on still. It continued, however, only until five o'clock this morning, when *chota haziri* was ordered, and we went to bed. The ball is an annual affair, and is always made a reason for asking up the Berar people; but this time it was held a little earlier than usual, and the Berars were not invited. The consequence of not inviting the Berars has been a sort of split in the station, which, however, it is fully understood, time will heal again. When all is running smoothly here, we enjoy a kind of Golden Age, and then we love one another.

The fancy-ball is not to be elaborately described, at least not by this pen. All fancy-balls, it will be enough to say, are the same in affording scope for a display of acting talent which no one makes any use of. We dress as a Friar in Orders Gray, but we remain a member of the Forest Department Do we appear as Hamlet; 'tis Robinson of the Public Works after all. What are you? Oh! I am Incroyable. Really? I believe I've seen your face before. And you? Me! Don't know this costume? I thought every one knew this costume—the dress of a Swiss Guard. It seemed to me the person was the person of Brown (Opium), thought he dress was the dress of the Swiss Guard. The moral of this little dialogue is that usually the fancy-ball is that only in name, and we do not fulfil the intention of the first inventor of masquerades by slaying the parts we severally assume. Perhaps if we did assume the parts some confusion might arise; but a consideration on this head may be left to the leisured reader. In any case the confusion might be avoided if the promoters of the ball always gave out that some particular scene would be enacted, and that all comers should dress with a view to that one scene. Suppose the Court of Elizabeth is announced, what a fine field for every kind of character!—immortal Shakspeare the poor player twitted by the superb Leicester; Sir Walter Raleigh and a legion of pirate founders of English rule over the sea; Mary of Scots and her attendant Maries; Essex; Amy Robsart; Richard Varney; and all the rest of the actors in those great times. What an instructive and entertaining and amusing group might be got together! And there are legions of such subjects out of which to choose.

By the way, we had a Queen Elizabeth the other night, and a Mary too; and there was a courtier of the Great Queen's time ruffling it with a very sad visage. In addition, all sorts and conditions of character. Hornet, Wasp, Folly, King Lear, Constance (in She Stoops to Conquer?), America, Iago, Sailor, a Special Messenger from the Queen (in Windsor uniform—an entirely original and happy thought), a Yokel, a Duchess of Devonshire with a bewitching hat and feathers, a Perdita fresh as a daisy from Arcadian uplands, a Robin Hood with green doublet and his bugle horn, a Zouave (as Zouave as you please), and a Mother Gamp with bag and "brolly" complete. In a word, the customary rout, only better dressed than is usual at Indian fancy-balls. The ball was held in the Museum. The supper was discussed in the reading-room. King Lear, a pirate, a policeman, and a French cook made up a rubber in a tent outside. The band of the Munsters performed a wholly new selection of waltzes, thus showing that another waltz *instrum* has passed away for India. Brown was indefatigable, as Brown always is. The decorations were first-rate, and the guests in great good humour throughout the night. Altogether a success of the first magnitude. The following list comprises a few dresses, chosen at random. Among the ladies four shone conspicuous, namely, the Duchess of Devonshire (Mrs. Macneill), Perdita (Mrs. Venning), Constance (Mrs. Jacob), and Madame Favart (Mrs. Ismay), but among these it is impossible to award the apple of superiority, and besides there are four. Other dresses in exellent taste were—Gleaner (Miss Lugard), Norwegian Maiden (Miss J. Faichnie), Donna Inez (Miss Faichnie), Hornet (Mrs. Taylor), Wasp (Mrs. Lloyd), America (Miss O'Donoghue) Miss Hardcastle (Miss E. Wright, Kamptee), Incrovable (Miss Wright), Queen of Fairies (Miss Ella Cowley), Queen Mary's Mary (one of them—Mrs. Fraser, Jubbulpore), Queen Elizabeth (Mrs. Barter), and Dresden China (Miss Barter). The following masqueraded in the parts assigned to them:—Friar of Orders Gray (Col. H. Lugard), Zouave (H. Wathen), Yokel (H. Gray) Naval Captain (St. Clair Williams), Sailor (Col. Jacob), King Lear (Col. Wright, Kamptee), Robin Hood (J. C. Fraser), Gentleman of the Day (C. Davies), Bandit (Browning), Mercutio (S. Shaw), Judge (C. A. R. Browning), Elizabethan Courtier (Z. Bunning), Hamlet (F. Venning) Mrs. Gamp (Major Graham, Kamptee), Windsor Uniform (Chatterton, Chanda), Laertes (Farrant, Kamptee), Forester (L Carey).

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Let me tell your correspondent "C. M." that it is not too late a bit in this nineteenth century to demand a writer's name, and to wage war against unmeaning secresy. Perhaps, as he says, there are some valid reasons why the "Hindu, Lady" should keep quiet after having written in the manner she has done, and without explaining the many delicate points she has raised. Let "C. M." remember that there is a periodical which was started in the same century in which he considers it wrong to demand a name. In that journal writers appear in their own names. This is the noteworthy characteristic of the "Nineteenth Century." The spirit of the age declares this to be a decided improvement, for thereby a writer's production is judged according to the qualifications, supposed or real, the writer possesses. I shall leave the "Hindu Lady" undisturbed as I do not wish to grope in the dark, or fight against an imaginary person. It is not my purpose either, to discuss with "C. M." anything that does not concern the question of our original controversy. So I leave him to maintain his opinions. I cannot accept them. He is quite entitled to hold and preach them. They do not affect me or matters of social reform.

Not being accustomed to newspaper writing, on word of apology is due to you. I could not imagine that my last letter would encroach so much on your valuable space. I found it out only when the letter appeared in print. That, however, need not give "C. M." the opportunity of telling me that I advocate silent work, and yet when I appear in print I write long leters. What bearing has it on the point at issue? Why criticise the quantity of writing? I wonder he has not censured its quality as well.—
Yours, &c. K. R. KIRTIKAR.
Thana, Oct. 19.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 5 p.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nevasa (s), from Calcutta; and Victoria, Liverpool.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday: Otterburn (s), for Calcutta.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Laleham and Saha... left the dock on Sunday.

Polo.—There will be a game this afternoon ... 5 o'clock. Sides will be made up during the day.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The appro... mate return of traffic for the week ending ... 10th inst. shows an increase in receipts ... Rs. 9,050. The increase in goods traffic was 1,61,6... maunds.

Deaths from Snake-bite.—Chinta Bewah... woman of Oloobaria, was bitten by a snake wh... she was sleeping in the verandah of her house; ... Dhonoo Mulla, of Banibon village, was bitten by ... snake while he was sleeping inside his house. Bo... were bitten on the night of the 6th inst., a... died on the following morning.—*Poona Observer.*

Infanticide.—A coroner's inquest was h... yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of a new-bo... male child, found lying wrapped up in a piece ... red cloth on the pavement at Bhendy Bazaar-ro... The coroner's surgeon was of opinion that the chi... was born alive, and that the probable cause of de... was asphyxia. The jury returned a verdict ... culpable homicide amounting to murder again... "some person or persons unknown."

The Poona Municipal Election.—The follow... are the candidates for election as Commissio... for the City Municipality for the wards against t... names:—Kasba Peth—Messrs. Krishna Bulal al... Dada Phatak, Raghunath Dajee Nagarkar, Bhica... Amrit Chobe. Sadasev Peth—Messrs. Kashin... Parashram Gadgil, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao H... Deshmukh, Kashinath Govind Natu. Budwar Peth... Messrs. Pandurang Bachajee Pleader, Vishn... Narayan Apte, Kesheo Pandurang Godbo... Narayan Peth—Mr. Moreshwar Narayan Bhat a... Mr. Chintamanrao Bhaosaheb Natu.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STO... OF THE WESTERN DECCAN PA... MILLS

The *Deccan Herald* reports the laying of ... foundation-stone of the Western Deccan P... Mills at Mundwa. A large concourse of peo... says, was seated beneath the tent, which was ... fully arranged with carpets and chairs, a ... standing in the centre laden with bouquets ... *supari*, and perfume. A warm greeting from ... a ready assembled and some cheerful, mirth-i... ing conversation after the invigorating drive ... a matter of course; and every minute added t... strength of the party, which was chiefly ... posed of the shareholders in the praisew... enterprise and their friends. A cavity was hewn ... the lower stone ready to receive an issue, ea... the *Deccan Herald*, *Maharatha*, *Dnyan Pra*... and the prospects of the Company, while a sto... ed bottle, containing the various current coi... the Presidency, was as usual added. Khan Bah... Dorabji Pudamji, one of the secretaries of ... Company, read the Report.

At its close, a silver trowel was handed to ... Bahadur Viziarungam Moodliar, the Chair... who proceeded to place the various articles ref... to above in the cavity and pronounced the fou... tion-stone well and truly laid, after it had been ... deposited and adjusted. Some cocoanuts were ... placed around the stone and broken upon it, a... customary in such cases with the natives. ... whole party then adjourned to the tent, the ch... man seating himself near the table in the cent... Mr. Vishnuput Laghate was presented with certa... articles of wearing apparel by the Chairman a... some *pan supari*, Mr. Viziarungum Mudliar th... ing him in the name of the Company for laying ... and working the new road leading to the site of th... mills. The village *kulkurni's* turn came next, a... he was likewise presented with certain pieces ... rich cloth. Then followed the ancient-lookin... village Patel, who also received his present an... retired to chew his betel-nut in silence; and he wa... succeeded by the late owner of the land, who wa... summoned to bear away his shares of the present... so generously provided by the Company. Befo... seating himself, however, upon one of the chair... provided for the recipients of the gifts, the old ma... eyed it cautiously, as if to assure himself it woul... not give under him; and then beaming benevolen... ly on all around, he graciously accepted the prese... offered him and the *pan-supari*, retiring graceful... with a profound obeisance to the donors, to sl... the *wida* into his mouth, and while philosophicall... chewing it, to reflect upon his having parted wit... the conveyance-deed, in which he had made ove... to the Company his hereditary claim to th... land—and to approve and confirm his actio... *pan-supari*, flowers, and *atar* were next freel... distributed amongst those present, and, afte... a brief pause, two or three gentlemen made sho... addresses by way of cordial recognition of and r... turn for Khan Bahadoor Dorabi Padamji's energ... in the interests of the Company and the success o... far of the enterprise. K. B. Dorabji Pudamji the... rose and responded, thanking the Chairman an... those present in behalf of himself and brother f... the warmth and sincerity of the compliments pa... them; and, while disclaiming all credit for havi... done more than his duty, especially as he had bee... ably and amply seconded by his brother, he, ... same time, expressed their united gratification ... the words of approval spoken, and hoped befo... long to see the mills erected and in satisfactory a... efficient working order.

The site chosen is exactly suited for the purpose i... tended, the railway line being only a few yards nort... while the canal runs within easy reach, and a pas... ably well macadamized road meets the main roa... outside the village of Mundwa, and lower down, ... fair-sized wullah will serve to drain away th... waste-water. The good old contractor who ha... taken the building in hand hoped to have th... machinery erected and housed within eight month... despite the drawback that the foundations fill wi... water as soon as they are excavated, owing to th... close proximity of the canal. After a very pleasan... morning's interesting proceedings, the gathering ... broke up and returned to Poona, the members con... gratulating themselves, we have no doubt, as they ... had every right and reason to do, on the good wor... they had just inaugurated in the praiseworthy ... interests of that private enterprise which is ye... destined to render the future of India so glorious ... to herself and so honorable at once and gainful t... her children who have long since learnt how to ap... preciate the blessings of energetic self-help.

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TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM MANDALAY.

CONCENTRATION OF BURMESE TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 19.

A Mandalay letter of the 13th inst. states that orders have been issued for the forcible prevention of the working of the forests of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation.

If any Burman is shot the Burmese propose retaliating on British subjects in Mandalay.

The movements of Burmese troops continue. Eight thousand are now on the frontier.

It is proposed to seize British steamers and sink them, in order to block the channel below Mandalay.

Trade is at a standstill.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

Preparations are being made to send troops to Upper Burmah to support our demands should the King refuse them. The telegraph being interrupted between Rangoon and Mandalay, it may be a fortnight before the answer arrives.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

Major Boughey, manager of the Indus Valley Railway, succeeds Colonel Conway-Gordon as manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE MOHURRUM RIOT AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 19.

On Friday evening, owing to the continuance of excitement in the City, a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers and two companies of the 24th Native Infantry marched from Meean Meer, and after patrolling the City were encamped near the Fort walls within the City. Two companies of the 5th Fusiliers were also brought to strengthen the garrison of the Fort. This display brought about a restoration of confidence. Shops were opened, and quietness has since prevailed.

The Mahomedan procession of taboots in the City on Saturday passed off quietly, as also did the Ram Leela ceremonies last evening, on which occasion not a single Mahomedan was to be observed in the vast crowds of Hindoos that turned out both at Lahore and Meean Meer.

The troops are still encamped in the City, as the final ceremonies of the Mohurrum take place to-night and to-morrow.

A great deal of bitter feeling is said to be dormant in both sections of the community, and it needs little provocation to break out in a serious disturbance among them.

THE CENTRAL INDIA P. W. D. CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, OCT. 19.

Colonel Thomason, Superintending Engineer, Central India, was examined to-day for the prosecution to prove a deficiency in the metal on the Dhar-Sirdarpur road constructed by Mr. Litster, Assistant Engineer, and the accused, Koversein, sub-overseer. The results of the inspection first made during his stay in Central India were detailed on a sheet of paper, which was objected to by Mr. Taylor, barrister for the defence, who demanded the production of measurement books as required by the Code, Chap. 12, para. 100, that book being declared to be the basis of all accounts, returns, &c.

On cross-examination it was found that no such book had ever been kept. The witness added that his inspection reports had not yet been written.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MOVEMENT OF THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, OCT. 18.

Servian troops have occupied the Kosiak Pass, which is situated on the Macedonian frontier and is partly in Turkish territory.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

M. Lessar left Tiflis on the 17th inst., and will visit Askabad, Penjdeh, and Zulfikar.

The Russian Commission starts on the 20th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ „	75⅜
3 „ Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ „ French Rentes	108⅜
Bar Silver	47 9-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival.—Highfield.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Interruption on Turkish route section, Bushire to Fao, still continues.

Simla, 19th.—Next mail over interrupted section Turkish route leaves Bushire 2 p. m. Thursday.

Rangoon, 16th.—Line to Mandalay interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Oct. 18.

10 p.m.	82·0

SUNDAY, Oct. 19.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	86·6

COLONEL WILSON, who has been appointed to officiate for Sir Frank Souter, on leave, will take over charge of the office of Commissioner of the Bombay Police on the 22nd inst. In the interval Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, is doing double duty.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH has contributed Rs. 100 to the funds of the Arya Gnyan Vardhak Sabha.

THE *Indian Daily News* is glad to hear that preparations for eventualities in Burmah are not being neglected. The Tigris is being fitted in the dockyard at Calcutta with guns,—a heavy gun at bow and stern, and machine-guns before and abaft the paddle-boxes,—and is expected to be ordered off to the Irrawaddy.

MR. H. E. SUKHIA, L. M. and S., writes from Malegaum about a case of elephantiasis which he treated successfully. He desires to draw the attention of the profession to his treatment, with a view to their making similar experiments. The patient was a lady of 55 who had been suffering almost from her childhood. She was first treated with diaphoretics, followed by quinine and tonics with frictions of belladonna, coupled with compression. But this not being effective recourse was had to carbolic acid when the next attack came on. The first dose consisted of one minim of carbolic acid, ten minims of spirit ether, ten minims of tincture convullaria majalis, one drachm of glycerine, and one ounce of pure water. Three such doses were given on the first day at regular intervals, but in the last dose only half a minim of carbolic acid was introduced. Before the first dose was given the patient's temperature was 104·8, pulse 120, and violent delirium was accompanied by incessant vomitting. The morning after the three doses were given her temperature returned to its normal state, and she was able to walk a little. For three more days the following mixture was administered:—One minim of carbolic acid, two drachms of glycerine, five grains of quinine, ten grains of citric acid, thirty minims of tincture digitalis, and three ounces of pure water, one-third of it being given thrice a day. During this treatment nothing was applied to the leg. A month has passed since then, and the patient has had no other attack of that kind.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Neemuch:—All signs of rain have vanished, and the heat has again been increasing during the day, though the mornings and evenings indicate the nigh approach of cold weather. A charitable dispensary in connection with the Canadian Mission has been established at old Neemuch under the medical charge of Mr. L. Teidd, M.R.C.S., whose services the Mission has secured for the purpose.

THE operations of journalism go on in most countries irrespective of times and seasons, and with a scornful disregard of holidays. Not so with some of our native contemporaries, however. Thus we read in a Calcutta paper of the 17th inst.:—"With the consent of our readers, we propose taking our annual holiday of a fortnight. The whole country now enjoys respite from labour, and we are sure our readers will not grudge us our annual holiday during this season of rest and relaxation. The next issue of our paper will accordingly appear on Saturday, the 7th of November."

TIMES are not what they were in Ceylon, as a Colombo paper recognises when it cites a case in court in which two of the oldest and best known planters in the island appeared, as plaintiff and defendant, the former trying to restrain the latter from leaving the island for the Straits, where he has mining interests and hopes to redeem his fortunes. The District Judge of Kandy disallowed the motion, but it is stated that the plaintiff intends to appeal. The idea however, our contemporary says, that Logie, with his large interests in Ceylon should be trying to "bolt" is so absurd that general sympathy is felt for him in the trying position in which he was placed through a cross-examination which apparently was devised to damage him as much as possible.

THE Calcutta papers say that Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. I. Grahame, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has completed an account of the life and work of Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., which Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons have ready for publication. Colonel Grahame has received the assistance of the Syed to such an extent that the work will have much of the character of an autobiography. In addition to an account of the Syed's official work, his literary labours, his efforts for the education and social advancement of his co-religionists, and and his action as a member of the Viceregal Council, the writer has been able to give a complete narrative of his personal adventures during the Mutiny, when he saved the lives of Mr. Shakespeare and the European residents of Bijnor, and afterwards, under circumstances of great difficulty, made his own escape to Meerut. The book will also contain the Syed's account of his visit to Europe and his reception in London, taken from his own journal in Urdu.

EUROPEAN writers have not been slow to recognise the comparative advancement of ancient Hindu medicine, and it is interesting to read in a review in the *Standard* of the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia such a passage as this:—"It is certainly true that in the Materia Medica the grandeur of the early empirical knowledge still overshadows the more recent achievements of scientific research. The metals, for instance, which were more familiarly known in the ancient Hindu medicine than they have ever been since, are second to no class of remedies in the whole 'Pharmacopœia.' Mercury and arsenic are still resorted to for powerful curative effects more often than any two other drugs in the whole list. An old Sanscrit maxim affirms that he who knows the healing power of herbs and plants is an ordinary man, he who can impart the benefit of fire is a demon, he who can exercise the force of prayer is a prophet, but that he who knows the power of mercury is a god."

THE Bishop of Calcutta has set his heart upon the division of his diocese and the appointment of a Bishop at Allahabad. In a recent statement the Bishop says:—"There is one result which I am ever keeping steadily in view,—the division of the diocese. You may not know that I have done much already towards making Allahabad a separate centre. I hold my visitation and conference for the North-West, &c., at Allahabad; and now, instead of having two chaplains working independently, I have one at the head of all, the "all" comprising, besides the second Government chaplain, a European curate, a layman soon to be ordained, and I hope ere long to have a second curate (or rather he will make a third when the layman is ordained), and a native curate: in fact, the sort of staff you would have for a large town in England. With this whole staff, the man at the head will deal with the whole town of Allahabad, European, Eurasian, and native, making it gradually become a centre of Church life for that division of the diocese. We are also building a clergy-house, &c. Thus gradually I hope to get all ready. What I have done has had the sanction of Government, and with the present Viceroy and others in office as favourable to us I should not despair of a Bishop for Allahabad."

WITH regard to the proposed display of live fish and fish-hatching apparatus at the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition, a circular letter has been addressed to the various Colonial Governments by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen. It is there stated that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who takes much interest in pisciculture as a matter of Imperial interest, is anxious for an interchange of the different species of fish which, coming from the various parts of the Empire, could be acclimatised, wherever it may be practicable. A letter from Mr. W. Oldham Chambers, secretary to the National Fish-culture Association, which accompanies this document, gives the names of the following Indian fish which have been already, or might with advantage be introduced into England:—Ophiocephalus gachua (Indian walking fish), Trichogaster lalius (rainbow fish), Polyacanthus cupanus, Barbus puntio, Anabas scandens, (the climbing perch), Osphromenus trichopterus, Osphromenus olfax, (the best edible fish of the East) the Siluroids (over 100 species, all of which travel well), Betta pugnax, (the fighting fish of Siam). He also states that there are other Indian fish that might be acclimatised, provided ordinary care were exercised.

THE returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending 30th June are published. As these returns relate to the busiest part of the year, the traffic shows a remarkable improvement over the other quarters. Similar improvement has consequently taken place in the exports by sea from Bombay to foreign countries of wheat, linseed, rapeseed, gingelly-seed, groundnuts, myrabolams, and poppyseed. The entire trade of the Presidency during the quarter under review was 23,403,280 maunds. Compared with the corresponding quarters of the years 1883-84 and 1884-85, the traffic shows an increase of 12 and 7 per cent. respectively. To the total trade the imports from the external blocks contribute 46·1 per cent., the exports to those blocks 11·8 per cent. and the local trade 42·1 per cent. The trade under the first head is composed of 10,408,387 maunds of principal and 389,543 maunds of minor commodities. Amongst these wheat, oilseeds, and grains, other than wheat and cotton raw, form the bulk of the trade. Compared with the figures of the corresponding period of last year, the imports show a small decrease in the case of wheat and cotton raw, but a considerable increase in oilseeds. The increase over last year's figures under the second head amounted to nearly 325,000 maunds. The exports consisted of 2,054,456 maunds of principal and 703,061 maunds of minor commodities. Compared with the imports from the external blocks the exports to them stand in the proportion of four to one. A comparison of these figures with those for the corresponding quarter of last year shows that the traffic in coal, gunny-bags, and tobacco has fallen off, while that in cotton goods, metals, salt, and sugar has increased. It may be observed that the greater portion of coal exported belongs to the railway companies, while the bulk of the gunny exports represents empty bags returned to the blocks from which wheat, food-grains, and oil-seeds are imported in larger quantities. The trade under the last head, namely, the local trade, shows an improvement of 8 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

THE experiment of tea-planting in Ceylon is succeeding with a success which even the organ of the Indian planters recognises. The *Planter's Gazette*, however, is careful to say that the Ceylon planters make quite enough of their success, and to warn them against dangers ahead. Thus it says:—"At a time when India was producing about the same quantity as Ceylon now is, little or nothing was heard of it. It will not take Ceylon teas so long to suffer so-called deterioration as it has done Indian teas, for as the supply increases so will the fastidiousness of the brokers and dealers. When Ceylon tea was first talked about we heard of nothing less than 10 to 12 maunds per acre, Mariawattie and some others being quoted as examples. Now, it is strange that the yield should have come back to something like what we predicted when first we noticed this point. So far our predictions were correct, and we very much doubt whether Ceylon will ever be able to turn out its tea as cheaply as India can. Ceylon will not for many years be able to come up to the average of outturn of India, and we therefore fail to see how Ceylon tea can be any better an investment than Assam. We do not think that there is any doubt that, given a reasonable time, the consumption at home and abroad will expand sufficiently to take off what will be produced; but if extensions go on at the rapid rate they have been doing for some years past, we do not believe that the result can be anything but disastrous, and we shall not be at all astonished if there is somewhat of a panic in a few years, as prices are bound for a time to fall below cost of production on many old estates. There is nothing, however, like a flourish of trumpets to bring an article into public notice; but we are not in the least afraid that our Indian planters will be beaten in the race by their juniors of Ceylon; and so long as our managers give 4d. per lb. profit shareholders need not grumble nor be afraid."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour* without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. P. TREEBY, 1st Battalion the East Surrey Regiment, has on his promotion been posted to the 2nd Battalion, and ordered to England to join.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. BRADBOURNE, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment, has been granted three months' leave on private affairs to visit Australia.

COLONEL R. W. E. DAWSON, 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN J. H. E. REID, 1st Battalion the King's Own Borderers, has been directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion, into which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

CAPTAIN J. H. LEARMOUTH, 12th Royal Lancers, has been granted six months' leave to England on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MOORES, 2nd Battalion the Manchester Regiment, has been promoted to a half-pay majority. This officer's services as Adjutant, Deolali Depôt, have marked him out for further employment. He has been a lucky soldier. It is only a few years ago that he was sergeant-major of the 56th Regiment, at Poona.

THE 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment proceeds by route march from Lucknow to the Camp of Exercise at Umballa, on the 27th inst.

A LARGE batch of time-expired soldiers left the Connaught Rangers, at Jullunder, on the 8th inst., *en route* for England.

COLONEL H. P. HANNA, late officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, has proceeded to Meerut to act as Deputy Judge Advocate-General during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson.

THE 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, Ferozpore, will garrison Meau Meer, Mooltan, and Umritsur, during the time the Camp of Exercise lasts.

CAPTAIN H. ST. P. MAXWELL, Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills, has passed an examination in the Garo language, and obtained the reward of Rs. 1,000.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. CHARLEY, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Commandant Pachmarhi Depôt, has under instructions from the Horse Guards, been ordered to proceed to Cyprus to join the 3rd Battalion, into which he has been recently promoted.

MAJOR F. C. NICOLAS, Royal Artillery, Supernumerary 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, recently in charge of Fort William Arsenal, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

PREPARATIONS are being made at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, by the Royal Engineers, for the trial of the experimental 100-ton gun, which is now in course of manufacture at Elswick. The gun will command a wide sea range, and it is believed that it will, if put to the test, carry a shell of a ton weight fourteen or fifteen miles. The Ordnance Committee, writes a London military correspondent, are making experiments in high-angle firing with a 9-inch rifle muzzle-loading gun capable of giving a muzzle velocity of 1,100 ft. per second with the service projectile of 256 lbs., mounted on a special carriage which allows of 33 degrees of elevation, and it is understood that some good results have been obtained. The difficulties of vertical fire have always been troublesome, and anything like accuracy of aim from mortars and howitzers has never been obtainable, but by the great improvement of gunpowder and accuracy of rifled guns, it is found much easier than formerly to regulate the curve of high trajectories, and it is thought that heavy shells may occasionally, in this way, be pitched upon a ship's deck with destructive consequences, at ranges of from one to four miles.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S WINTER-TOUR.

THE following is a revised itinerary of the Commander-in-Chief's winter tour:—

Oct. 24th, leave Simla, by tonga.
Oct. 24th, arrive Umballa, by carriage.
Oct. 24th, leave Umballa, 9-40 p.m. by rail (half 24 hours *en route*.)
Oct. 26th, arrive Lahore, 8-30 a.m.
Oct. 27th, arrive Rohri-bunder, 11 a.m.
Oct. 27th, leave Sukkur main, 10 p.m., by special train.
Oct. 28th, arrive Rindli, by special train.
Oct. 28th, leave Rindli, by Bolan railway.
Oct. 28th, arrive Mach, 41 miles railway.
Oct. 29th, Mach to Darwaza, march 12 miles.
Oct. 30th, arrive Quetta, 22 miles march or tonga dak.
Oct. 31st, and Nov. 1st, halt Quetta.
Nov. 2nd, Quetta to Bostan, 20 miles march Camp of 23rd Pioneers near Kuchlak. And Camp of 4th Madras Pioneers near Bostan.
Nov. 3rd, Bostan to Peshin, 18 miles march.
Nov. 4th, halt Peshin.
Nov. 5th, Peshin to Syud hamid, march 15 miles. See proposed position.
Nov. 6th, Syud Hamid to Killa Abdulla, March 12 miles.
Nov. 7th, Killa Abdulla to Chaman and back, Ride 34 miles. Mr. Hope will return with His Excellency from Chaman.
Nov. 8th, Killa Abdulla to Peshin, march 26 miles.
Nov. 9th, halt Peshin, to meet General Wilson here if possible.
Nov. 10th, Peshin to Khanai, 12 miles march.
Nov. 11th, Khanai Kach, 18 miles march. Camp of 32nd Pioneers at Gurkhai.
Nov. 12th, Kach Dargai, 18 miles march.
Nov. 13th, Dargai Sharigh, 18 miles march.
Nov. 14th, Sharigh Harnai, 17 miles march.
Nov. 15th, Harnai Spintangi, 18 miles march.
Nov. 16th, Spintangi to rail head at Gumdakin Duff, 15 miles march; and on by rail to Sibi, 25 miles rail.
Nov. 17th, dep. Sibi, 2-20 a.m. by rail.
Nov. 17th, arrive Ruk, 0-55 p.m. by rail.
Nov. 18th, arrive Kurrachee, 6-25 a.m. by Cantonment station.
Nov. 19th, halt Kurrachee.
Nov. 20th, leave Kurrachee, afternoon by special train.
Nov. 21st, at Sea.
Nov. 22nd, arrive Bombay, noon.
Nov. 23rd and 26th, halt Bombay.
Nov. 27th, leave Bombay by Homeward Mail.

INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	645
Dy. Surgn.—Genl. C. MacDowall	„	25
Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart.	„	50
J. Cowasjee Jehanghier	„	50
Total	„	770

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 18.—A cyclonic disturbance still exists in the north of the Bay, with remarkable persistency. The barometer is falling slowly in India; it is rising slightly in Burmah. The skies are lightly clouded in Bengal and Orissa. Partial clould has appeared in the North-West Punjab The weather is still generally fine in North-Western India. Westerly winds prevail in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. Very few reports have been received from the Central Indian plateau and Rajputana. North-easterly winds prevail in the Konkan Deccan. In Cochin the sky is still very cloudy. In Madras several light local showers have occurred. The temperature generally has fallen several degrees. Rain to-day:—Cochin, ¾ inch; Masulipatam, ½ inch. Previously, *nil*.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(October 19, 1885.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·890	84·0	W	2	0·00
Surat	·935	86·6	Calm.	0	0·00
Bombay	·926	84·4	E	4	0·00
Rutnagherry	·898	88·0	N E	4	0·00
Karwar	·930	83·6	W	Light.	0·00
Mangalore	·925	81·4	Calm.	0	1·46
Calicut	·940	80·7	W	8	0·13
Cochin	·944	78·0	S W	Mod.	0·18
Masulipatam	·871	86·8	Calm.	0	0·00
Madras	·900	86·8	E N E	4	0·04
Negapatam	·908	83·4	NW	0	0·05

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PRESENT REGIME IN HYDERABAD.

THE *Christian College Magazine* this month gives the last of a series of "Letters from Hyderabad" by Mr. J. D. Gribble, of the Indian Civil Service. The following passages relate especially to the regimé of the Nawab Salar Jung:—First of all comes the Revenue Department. This department may be said to be in a very high state of efficiency and, with the exception of some parts of the Telingana districts, it will probably bear comparison with anything that we can show in British territory. I do not say it is perfect, but during my 16 years' revenue experience in our own districts, I also failed to find a perfect revenue administration anywhere, so that this qualification is scarcely a disparagement as far as Hyderabad is concerned. In the Mahratta districts especially, the revenue appears to be promptly and easily collected, and throughout the whole province the collection was last year 97 per cent. of the demand. In the Mahratta districts it was as high as 99 per cent. The average assessment in the Mahratta districts is very reasonable, being about 14 annas for dry, and between four and five rupees for wet land,—a small assessment when the fertility of this part of the Deccan is borne in mind. It is watered by several large rivers, and the soil is exceedingly fertile; artificial irrigation is very seldom needed, and the soil and climate are so good that it pays the ryot better to raise cotton and maize by the help of the rainfall, than to undertake the labour and cost which are inseparable from the cultivation of rice. In the Telingana districts the average assessment is higher, but it must be remembered that no survey has as yet been made of this part of the country, and whenever a survey of two or three villages has been made, it has always been found that the land actually in occupation is about double the extent it is represented to be. In this part of the country there is a great deal of rice cultivation, and there are some splendid irrigation works. The country, however, is very much under-populated (in one district averaging only about 80 to the square mile), and there are not sufficient cultivators to take up the available land. It was here that in former days the old Hindoo kingdom of Worangal had its capital; it was here that the greatest slaughter took place at the time of the Muhammadan conquest in the 14th century, and for many years subsequently. From this slaughter the country does not appear to have recovered, and a vast amount of land, which in former years must have been irrigated, now lies waste, or is covered by impenetrable and deadly jungles and forests. There is, however, a future in store for this portion of the Hyderabad Province; it is here that the extensive coal fields are situated, and there is little doubt that there is, besides, an immense amount of undeveloped mineral wealth. A railway is now being opened out to Worungal, and when this has been completed and joined to the main arteries of India, to the north at Nagpore, and to the east at Bezwada in the Madras Presidency, we may reasonably hope for a new era in the history of Hyderabad.

Perhaps the best test of the efficiency of the Revenue Department is the manner in which it has been able to perform some of the extra duties that have devolved upon it. Three of these deserve notice,—Survey, the Settlement, and the Famine of 1876-77. The survey was commenced eleven years ago, and has been supervised and carried out almost entirely by Hyderabad native officials. The executive head was Moulavie Mehdi Ali—at present known as Nawab Muneer Nawaz Jung, the gentleman whose letter regarding the state of Mussulman feeling in India attracted some attention a few months ago. This officer had been a deputy Collector in the North-West Provinces, and was brought from there to Hyderabad by Sir Salar Jung. A valuable acquisition he has proved, for during the last ten years he has been the prime mover in every revenue and financial reform that has been carried out. Trained in the system of survey in force in the North West, he was naturally inclined to introduce a similar system into Hyderabad, but before doing so he spent some time in studying the Bombay methods. He soon became convinced that the Bombay plan of survey was better suited to that part of the country, and throwing aside old traditions he set about his new work. He had first to teach himself, and then his subordinates, but he was so successful that when, after three or four years his work was tested, the errors were found to be far below the margin allowed, and could compare favourably with surveys in our own provinces. In the same way the settlement followed, and now that nearly half the whole province has been surveyed and settled, the actual cost per acre amounts to only a very little more than three annas, a figure which is exceedingly reasonable and smaller than what we can show in many a district of our own territory. The survey and settlement are now thoroughly organized and are placed under one head, Major-General Glassfurd, who is at present in England.

The famine of 1876-77 was chiefly felt in the Southern and Western districts adjoining the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies. There was distress and pressure all over the province, but only actual famine in these parts. The whole management of the famine shows the excellent organization of the Revenue establishment. As soon as matters began to look dangerous in September, 1876, a central committee was formed with Mr. Mehdi Ali as secretary. Special Commissioners were despatched to each part of the province, and a systematic plan of action was resolved upon. There seem to have been no divided counsels, as was unfortunately the case in this Presidency, and when at the commencement of 1877 Sir Richard Temple visited Hyderabad as Famine Delegate he was able to report that every thing was well in hand. One satisfactory part of the famine management was that all the different departments loyally co-operated with each other, working under the orders of the central committee, and some of the work turned out appears to have been exceedingly creditable. By the end of 1877 the actual famine was almost over, and although the Mansion House Committee made an offer to Sir Salar Jung of a portion of the funds at their disposal, he generously declined it. To those who are accustomed to the routine and organization of a British district all this may seem to be undeserving of any particular notice, but if we look back for a moment to the state of the province as I have depicted it, when Sir Salar Jung assumed office in 1853, it will be understood how vast were the changes that he had introduced. If a famine had occurred twenty years before, the people would have died by thousands, and whatever funds might have been sanctioned for their relief would have found their way into the pockets of the officials.

The greatest fault to be found with the Revenue Department is, that its officials are also invested with judicial powers. In fact, apart from the courts in the capital and the suburbs there are no independent judicial officers at all. The district Commissioners, Collectors, and Tahsildars exercise both civil and criminal powers. In our own districts it is bad enough, but there the revenue officials exercise only magisterial powers, and there is a separate court in each district for the trial of the more serious criminal offences. In every district the civil cases are under an entirely separate department. Unfortunately at present this evil admits of no remedy. The State funds would not bear the expense of a separate judicial department, and the Stamp Act in force is not of a nature to make the courts of law self-supporting, inasmuch as one object of Sir Salar Jung's policy was to make the cost of litigation as small as possible. The result is inevitable. When the returns from litigation are so small that they bear only an infinitesimal proportion to the cost of the law courts, separate courts will not, and cannot, be maintained. I believe that I am correct in saying that during the last year the whole collections under the Stamp Act were not much over two lakhs of rupees. Another blot is that most of the noblemen claim the privilege of being exempted from stamp dues, and the result is that the poor alone pay what little revenue is derived from stamps. Some of the chiefs, however, learning a lesson from their own exemption, introduce stamp fees in their own jaghirs, and thus derive a revenue which ought properly to belong to the Government, and which by this means they obtain from the very people it was intended to exempt. This is a subject which requires thorough reform, and a moderate Stamp Act should be introduced, the revenue from which, though perhaps not sufficient to make the courts absolutely self-supporting, should go a long way towards providing for their cost. This having been done, a regular judicial establishment should be introduced throughout the province, and should be entirely independent of the Revenue Department.

The Department of Public Works is a comparatively new creation, having been established for not more than twelve years. It has done much good work, but the funds at its disposal are entirely inadequate to the requirements of the province. The result is that the proportion of cost of establishment and cost of actual work turned out varies from 25 to 30 per cent., and the total amount expended amounts only to between thirteen and fourteen lakhs. Out of this expenditure too much is spent in the neighbourhood of the capital, and too little attention is paid to seeing that those persons who benefit from agricultural improvements carried out at Government cost, contribute towards the return which should make such works remunerative. For instance, a large channel has been dug from an irrigation tank some miles distant from the capital, at a cost of more than 20 lakhs. This channel is a good work, and has been well carried out, and the benefit of it is said to be very great. The water brought by the channel is, however, used almost entirely by noblemen and jaghirdars through whose lands it flows, and they contribute absolutely nothing in return for the benefit which they receive. Now this is unreasonable, and though it might be unfair to expect them to pay for the actual cost of the work, it is only fair that they should pay for the increased benefits which they enjoy. There would be probably no difficulty and no hesitation in making a ryot pay a water cess, and there can be no reason why a nobleman, who can better afford to do so, should be exempted.

It would be tedious to enumerate all the different departments, but suffice it to say that they are all being gradually placed on an efficient footing. The Police has been re-organized on the Madras system; there is a regular department for the administration of jails (though in this respect I hear that in remote stations there is much supervision required), there is a forest department (in which again there is room for considerable improvement), and all the other departments necessary for the transaction of the business of a great state. There is, however, one thing which should be borne in mind, *viz.*, that there is always a danger of repeating the mistake of burning the candle at both ends, which led to the embarrassments previous to 1853. Establishments framed on a European scale are very costly, and there is no room for the entertainment, also of the supernumeraries and hangers-on, so common in native states, who hold nominal appointments and do nothing; and as long as the enormous sum of 60 lakhs per annum is spent on an army in addition to the contingent and subsidiary forces, it will be impossible to provide sufficient funds to enable the different departments to carry out the reforms and improvements which are needed. There are two branches of revenue in which it is probable that considerably more revenue might be realized, *viz.*, the Customs and the Abkary. As regards customs, not only is there reason to believe that *mogle* tricks are practised, but also here again the nobles enjoy an immunity from taxation, and are allowed to import their articles free. This is bad enough, but there can be no doubt that advantage is often taken of this privilege to import, under the protection of a nobleman's pass, goods destined for other persons, and used for purposes of trade. The privilege of immunity should be done away with. But until this reform can be carried out, a system of drawback should be introduced, under which all goods passing the custom-house should, at the time of passing, pay the prescribed duty; but periodically the privileged individuals should be allowed to claim a refund of the duty paid on production of the receipt. This would do away with the opportunity of smuggling goods for private individuals under the cover of a privileged pass. As regards abkary the old system of farming out the districts is in force. The result is an average consumption per head, throughout the province, of about 4 annas, which is half the average per head consumed in the Berars. There are, however, very great variations in the average amounts consumed per head in the different districts; in some the figures being as much as 6 annas per head, and in others as low as one anna. This shows that under a proper administration this branch of the revenue could be very considerably improved. Excluding the city of Hyderabad the total revenue from this source is about 28 lakhs of H. S. rupees. If it in any way approached the figures obtained in the Berars, it would amount to very nearly 50 lakhs of Government rupees. It is probable that a properly organized excise system would be found to bring about a great improvement in this branch of the revenue. Here again, however, there is the same difficulty to contend with in the exemption claimed by noblemen and large proprietors, and as long as this is permitted, a large preventive force would be required to prevent smuggling from the numerous scattered estates.

There is, therefore, still a great deal to be done, and though Sir Salar Jung accomplished wonders, he has left enough for his son to carry out, to show that he is worthy of such a father. The present Minister seems to be thoroughly aware that there is work to be done, and sets his shoulder honestly to the wheel. His main wish is to do justice and uphold the honour and credit of the State. This has been strikingly shown in the settlement of the claims of the Sultan Nawaz Jung, about which, since the disturbance which took place during the last Mohurram, so much has been said. The claim upon the Government was only an indirect one, the original debt having been incurred by a third party under a promise of the late Minister that he would see that the money was paid. There were other counter claims by the Government, and it became tolerably clear that the court appointed to decide upon the matter would give their decision against the Sultan. But the Minister was unwilling that the shadow of a suspicion should rest upon the good faith of the Government, and was especially anxious that any guarantee made by his father, should be conscientiously fulfilled. Accordingly, though there can be little doubt that the Government would have gained the legal decree, terms were offered which amply covered any guarantee for which the Government might possibly have been liable. These terms satisfied the Sultan, and were willingly accepted by him. In all his work the present Minister is thoroughly supported by his brother Muneer-ul-Moolk. Of course both being young they have much to learn, but this they are ready to do, and—a rare thing in this world—when they ask for advice they are willing to take it. The great want which they feel is the aid of honest, able, and experienced men. Many of the higher officials are persons of ability and integrity, and any government might be proud of such men as Mehdi Ali and Seyd Hussein Belgrami, but all of them are not of this stamp. Again, there is a great dearth of well educated natives of the State who are fitted and willing to take subordinate posts, and thus earn the experience needed for the proper fulfilment of the duties of higher ones. This is one of the tasks for the future, and there can be no doubt that the present Government is anxious to offer every facility towards providing the necessary education.

Two or three questions seem to be of more importance than others, and indeed of such vital importance that unless they, are properly solved, the State will never be as efficiently administrated as it should be.

1. There should be a reduction in the expendture on the army, not only as regards the regular and irregular forces maintained by the State, but also as regards the jaghir troops. The regular forces should be fixed at a strength sufficient for absolute requirements, and the holders of military fiefs should be made to pay an equivalent for the troops they are no longer required to maintain. Some attention was lately attracted to Mr. Mehdi Ali's letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, which was quoted in the *London Times* and discussed at the same time as another one on the same subject from Sir Lepel Griffin. If some such system as that advocated by Mr. Mehdi Ali were adopted in Hyderabad, the State would have an opportunity of effecting the savings so urgently required, and there can be no doubt that any system which would alter the present one would be of benefit not only to the province but to the empire. At present we have the strange spectacle of a province in a state of profound peace, in which three large armies are kept up at a cost of about 200 lakhs annually, but of which not a single regiment is available for the purposes of imperial defence. In additional to these forces there is another of irregulars, which, instead of adding to the security of the country, is a constant menace to the well-being of the Government.

2. The necessity of adopting measures to restore the prosperity of those districts, which, having been depopulated in former years, are now in a wild and comparatively uncivilized state. If measures could be adopted to disband the armed men who are no longer required for purposes of defence, here is an occupation on which they could be well employed. They might literally be made to turn their swords into ploughshares, and to render good service to the State by helping to reclaim the many thousand acres now lying waste.

3. The development of the resources of the country by the extension of railways, so as to tap the almost inexhaustible treasures of the coal fields. This would have the effect of introducing capital, and the prosperity of the people would soon follow.

4. The abolition of the numerous privileges under which the chiefs and nobles claim exemption from taxes and from the authority of the law. Office should be made the reward, not of birth but of merit, and we should then hear less of the factions and intrigues of the Hyderabad nobleman which have earned for the State so bad a name.

These would seem to be some of the obligations which the Hyderabad State has yet to meet; but have we, in our turn, none to fulfil towards her? If, as Lord Ripon said, it is righteousness that justifieth a nation, it would seem that we are bound to regard the cession of the Berars as a temporary act. When once we look upon our occupation of these districts in that light one-half of the difficulty will be got over. As soon as the State is able to pay for the contingent it has pledged itself to maintain, and is able to provide fitting guarantees for the punctual performance of its pledges, then, if treaties are to mean anything, we are bound to restore the property which was only pledged to us. It is no doubt a difficult thing to restore territory, but we have already made a partial restoration, and there can therefore be no reason why, when the time oomes, we should not complete what we have begun. The difficulty which such a restoration would entail will make the credit of it all the greater, and when it has been done then may we claim to be "justified by our righteousness."

J. D. B. GRIBBLE.

THE EXPORT TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following report of a Conference "to facilitate the conduct of the export trade of Calcutta," which was held lately at the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—There were present on the occasion as representing the East Indian Railway:—Mr. D. W. Campbell, Acting Agent; Mr. N. St. Leger Carter, Traffic Manager. Representing the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta:—Mr. G. H. Simmons, Acting Vice-Chairman; Mr. R. Steel; Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, and Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Commissioners. Representing the Calcutta Wheat and Seeds Trade Association:—Mr. W. W. Petrie, of Messrs. W. Vale King and Company; Mr. H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Kelly and Company. Representing the Chamber of Commerce:—Mr. M. L. Calvocoressi, of Messrs. Ralli Bros.; Mr. J. M. Ziffo, of Messrs. Petrocochino Bros.; and Mr. H. Berger, of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Company.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, seconded by Mr. R. Steel, the Acting Agent of the East Indian Railway, Mr. D. W. Campbell, took the chair. The Chairman read a memorandum prepared by the representatives of the export trade, and embodying the points they desired to place before the Conference, as follows:—

(1). The provision of some godown accommodation for goods which merchants are unable to remove within the usual time, and which would be liable to incur demurrage.

(2.) Special railway shunting arrangements to be worked in connexion with this increased accommodation already suggested. Any parcel or parcels might be unloaded on prior notice in either ordinary sheds, or the proposed godown, as might be best suited to shipper's arrangements.

(3.) The boat traffic at Howrah should be regulated and controlled, specially with reference to the space taken up by boats not under hire, or empty.

(4.) It would be highly desirable to ask the East Indian Railway to provide suitable accommodation for the employés of the different exporters at which to transact their business in connection with the railway.

(5.) The Port Commissioners should erect a shed in the Jetty compound for the accommodation of the export trade, and should make arrangements to receive goods from boats at the Jetties and remove them to this shed, to await the arrival of the vessel for which they are intended.

The Chairman briefly remarked that these were the points they were called upon to discuss. Before putting them to the meeting he observed that he thought, on the question of demurrage, the present rates charged by the railway were as liberal as could be desired. He then asked if any gentleman desired to say anything on the first point.

Mr. W. W. Petrie said he had been asked by his colleagues, the representatives of the export trade, to explain their position and wishes to the Conference. Addressing himself to the point of demurrage noticed by the Chairman, he said that the present rates were very liberal. The export merchants would be quite willing to accept them, provided they held good for a year. He asked for greater certainty in the demurrage charges, and that these should not be suddenly and without notice changed. He also pressed upon the Conference the urgent necessity of supplying exporters with a godown into goods could be sent at a fairly reasonable charge for storage, when, for reasons over which the exporter had no control, demurrage was found to be unavoidable. He pointed out that competition for the wheat trade especially was now so close that merchants had to work for the smallest possible commission, and hence every item of charge on goods was a matter affecting them keenly, and just as keenly affecting trade. Mr. Petrie examined the capabilities and conveniences of the existing sheds, and asked that A, B, C, and P, export sheds should be given up to exporters, and that a new godown be built in the open space north of the Howrah station. This would enable the railway to give exporters two godowns for export business liable to demurrage, and two for storage purposes. This would prevent the clashing of import and export traffic, which now takes place in front of the sheds, especially in the busy season, May-July.

The Chairman was of opinion that the present accommodation is not sufficient to enable the railway to tell off any of the sheds in the way suggested. Moreover, the Railway Bridge at Hughli will be completed in about 18 months, and he would like to know from exporters how this would affect the matter. Mr. Petrie thought it would not affect it at all. The Chairman explained that the railway could not give up the store yard north of the terminus. Reference was then made to a large scale map of the railway premises, placed on the table by the Chairman. Mr. Steel enquired why exporters do not avail themselves of the accommodation at Shalimar, where the accommodation, if needed, could be rapidly extended. Mr. Petrie explained that it was matter of cheapness and convenience. It was difficult to get labour down to Shalimar. His firm had tried it, and had failed. It only succeeded when they employed two Europeans and a large establishment.

BENGAL.

SELLING OBSCENE PICTURES.—At Calcutta last week E. W. Hart, a dealer in pictures, was charged by the police with having in his possession and selling obscene pictures. The accused, who is an American, arrived in Calcutta a short time ago, and engaged a shop in Chowringhee for six days. The defendant said he did not consider the pictures to be obscene, but his worship, who held the contrary view, convicted, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and further directed the police to seize and destroy all the obscene pictures in the shop.

MADRAS.

RAILWAY QUARTERS AT RAICHORE.—Some improvements have been made to the buildings at Raichore now occupied by the *employés* of the Traffic Department, such as guards and signallers, men actually required to live on the premises of the Company. A plan has also been submitted to Government, seeking sanction for the erection of quarters for clerks.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.—Owing to the present financial pressure, it is understood that the question of new High Court buildings is to be shelved for a year or two, till funds are available. In the meanwhile any alterations and additions to the existing buildings that may be considered urgent and absolutely necessary are to be carried out.—*Mail.*

A MURDER NEAR RAICHORE.—A murder is reported to have been committed at Yedgeri, a small town in Hyderabad not far from Raichore. While a man named Yellapah and his wife, Ramee, were travelling from Yedgeri to Raichore on the night of Wednesday last, they were attacked by a gang of outlaws. The man was tied to a tree and brutally murdered with heavy blows from the cudjels of his assailants. After possessing themselves of the jewelry, money and other articles of value belonging to the man and his wife, they outraged the latter. Later on the Police of the Division found the murdered man, and the woman, who was picked up in a state of insensibility. The woman's mind was quite distracted, but she has gradually improved under medical treatment, and has sufficiently recovered to inform those concerned as to how the deed occurred. It appears the man was known to be wealthy, and his movements must have been watched. The murderers have not yet been detected, nor has any clue been ascertained as to their whereabouts.

THE *SATURDAY REVIEW* AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE *Saturday Review* has a contributor who "does" Mr. Chamberlain in a fashion of his own. A characteristic specimen of his style is afforded in the following passage from an article under the heading "Master Dumbleton's Difficulty":—

The world in general has, we think, sympathized with Master Dumbleton, and we are inclined to think further that his decision ought to be repeated in the case of the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain's demand for political credit, endorsed as it has been this week by Mr. John Morley. It ought to be needless, but perhaps is not, to remind the reader that the *locus classicus* concerning Master Dumbleton is a very short one. It consists of only about five lines of dialogue between Sir John Falstaff, Kt., and his Page. Sir John had sent his Page to Master Dumbleton, and asked him when he returned, "What said Master Dumbleton about the satin for my short cloak and slops?" "*Page.* He said, sir, you should procure him better assurance than Bardolph; he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security." After which it is less distressing than surprising to remember that the future victor of Colevile of the Dale indulged in very bad language. Mr. Chamberlain (who surely ought to be very much obliged to us for comparing him with a much better man than himself) is, as it happens, in quest of a short cloak and slops to equip him for his political campaign—a cloak which, though short, shall be long enough to cover that little blot of the Aston matter, and slops with good bulky pockets, that he may rattle the money with a cheerful sound as he talks about endowing the average voter—a short cloak and slops of good political character. And here is Bardolph—to wit, Mr. John Morley—who is quite ready to be bound with him. Now there is no place in which it will be more cheerfully admitted than here that Mr. Morley is not absolutely and in essence to be described as Bardolph. He is only a political Bardolph, and in that respect it must be confessed that he stands in the Bardolphian relation to his principal. He can froth and lime, too, in his political speeches, and is apt to ask those "virtuous asses," the independent Liberals, why they "must needs be blushing." Heaven forefend that he should come to anything like Bardolph's end; yet it must be admitted that not a few people who have taken up Mr. Morley's political line have had to let

Their vital thread be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach.

But the important point is that Mr. Morley, like Bardolph, is of the retinue of him whom (may the fat knight, as he was a gentleman, forgive us!) we have compared to Mr. Chamberlain. And if the characteristics of any other of the knight's followers seem to suit Mr. Morley better, let it be remembered that Master Dumbleton would, no doubt, equally have objected to the security of Pistol or of Nym or of the Page himself. Therefore when Mr. Morley, speaking at Clapton, and endeavouring to make out a good case for Mr. Chamberlain, said that there have been a great many virulent, unfair, unjust, and scandalous things said of Mr. Chamberlain; that he has known him for years, and that the longer he has known him the greater had become his confidence in the wisdom and integrity of his point of view, we cannot but think of Master Dumbleton. The satin for that short cloak and slops shall hardly be forthcoming on the joint bond of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley. We like not that security; even though "our future Prime Minister" (as some Scotchman has just been calling Mr. Chamberlain, regardless of the severe pain which that appellation will give to the P.—pl—'s W—ll—m) has received a silver shepherd's crook in Scotland. For, though shepherds are supposed to be innocent, there is a horrible suggestiveness in that crook. "Crooks to the crooked," "By hook or by crook," or "A l'escroc le croc," occur to the mind.

THREE EMPRESSES OF CHINA.

IT is safe to predict that in the future history of China the name of Tz'u Ch'i will be prominent as that of one of the most remarkable sovereigns who ever guided the destinies of the black-haired people. And, in fact, there are many features of special interest in the personality and antecedents of the Lady about whom we have lately heard so much, and with whose doings our correspondent "October the Fourth" appears to be so familiar. To begin with, it is a remarkable thing for a woman to hold the reins of Empire for so long a period as that enjoyed by her present Majesty. The Salic law is rigorously enforced in China, and although a woman may be Regent she can never become the acknowledged equal of an Emperor in his own right. She may be *de facto* Empress of China, governing as well as reigning, but there must always be an Emperor in whose name and as whose representative she wields the supreme power. Under no circumstances is a female ever permitted to succeed to the Dragon Throne in her own person; and while this law was undoubtedly the result in the first instance of the same just conviction on the part of the Chinese as that which is now working in England to keep Miss Helen Taylor out of Parliament, the inflexibility of its observance is justified by the infamous examples of female Imperial profligacy which in two cases have disgraced the annals of China. The first occurred in the dynasty of Han, an epoch which is regarded by every good Chinese as one of the most glorious in the history of his country. The first Emperor Kao Tsu, or Lofty Ancestor, having abdicated in favour of his son, who died soon afterwards, the Empress Dowager, Lu Tai Hou, usurped the Throne and reigned wickedly and unjustly for eight years. Jealousy of a more youthful and beautiful rival, the Lady Ch'i, had even in the lifetime of the Emperor, developed all that was evil in the nature of this woman; and it is related that her vengeance at length prompted her to cut off her rival's hands and feet, put out her eyes, render her deaf and dumb, and then throw her alive upon a dunghill, bidding her young son go and inspect for himself the "human sow." When, on the death of both the old and young Emperors,—the latter of whom died a drivelling imbecile, in horror at his mother's crimes—she assumed full power in the State, her reign was a series of the most mischievous political intrigues, and her decease was hailed with deep and heartfelt satisfaction in all parts of her dominions. The other instance occurred in the time of the T'angs—the period when China was most brilliant, most luxurious, most cultured: the golden age of poets and courtiers, musicians and fair women: the time, in short, when China excelled in everything but domestic virtue and political strength. One of the inferior concubines of the reigning sovereign, the future Empress Wu, a woman of low birth, retired from Court on the death of her protector and embraced a religious life. She is said to have been extraordinarily fascinating: though it must be confessed that the only portrait of her we have ever seen represents her as particularly plain. But eventually she was discovered in her convent by the successor of the monarch, and after years of the cleverest and most audacious intrigue found herself in a position of power which for an entire generation proved absolutely unassailable. She was the female counterpart of the great, bad sovereign who burnt the books, boiled the sages, buried courtiers alive, and arrogated to himself the title of The First Emperor. From a purely artistic standpoint it is a thousand pities that this woman was so vile; for the splendid audacity of her genius, and her wonderful originality and independence of character, would otherwise have combined to make her a true heroine of romance and one of the most extraordinary and attractive characters in the history of the world. Stories of her strange extravagances are legion. Everybody has read how she even claimed authority over nature and caused the mu-tan flowers to bloom at her command as she walked in the Palace gardens: how she had one good, great counsellor to whom she remained steadfast throughout, in spite of her evil propensities: how she strengthened her power by foreign alliances; how she altered the style of her reign no fewer than seventeen times: how she attempted to change the mode of writing Chinese characters: how she held the reins of Government of over twenty years in the teeth of the universal execration with which she was regarded, and how, in spite of the actual existence of a real Emperor on one hand, and the Salic law on the other, she assumed and was accorded the title of "Most Holy Emperor" herself. The end of this woman was in violent antagonism to poetical justice. She was eventually deposed, but she lived her life out in a splendid Palace, and passed peacefully away at the last. Her memory and the memory of the Empress Lü are both infamous, and the Chinese point to the reigns of these two women as justifications of the national policy with respect to exclusion of women. But now, another precedent appears on the page of history. The late Eastern Empress, Tz'u An, who died some years ago, is said to have been a virtuous and amiable woman, but devoid of commanding genius. The Chinese speak differently of the surviving Empress, the lady who is now sole Regent. She, according to all accounts, is a person of great originality and force of will. Tired of her long confinement to the Winter Palace, and in defiance of popular opinion, Her Majesty now goes every day to the beautiful gardens known as the Nan and Chang Hai, and there gives audiences and holds her Court. So thoroughly does she throw off the restraints of royalty as to practise archery, and is even said to be taking lessons in boxing, attired in a sort of Bloomer costume, from an old eunuch. The sight must be vastly entertaining. Her Majesty, who is no longer in the first bloom of youth, has a dignified presence, and a set, stern expression of face. Her appearance, at the age of fifty, in short skirts, hitting out at her venerable preceptor, and, we presume, occasionally receiving punishment herself, must, to say the least of it, cause some scandal to the strait-laced Censors who recently remonstrated with her upon the undue smartness of her head-dress; for if it be indecorous for a lady, to say nothing of an Empress, to so far forget her age, her widowhood, and her dignity as to wear showy caps, what must they think when they see her actually pummelling and being pummelled? Many widow ladies are not insensible to the consolations of pretty cap-ribbons: but how many indulge in the relaxation of *la boxe*? We, however, who are only barbarians, can afford to take a more generous view; and it is pleasant, to our mind, to see the Manchu Empress of China set so good an example of independence. According to precedent, it would have been more virtuous for Her Majesty, on being left a widow, to have dressed in sackcloth for the rest of her life, used thorns instead of hairpins, and perhaps even starved herself to death. The Empress Tz'u Ch'i has, happily for herself and for China, far more human nature about her; and her name will certainly descend to future generations, in the histories now being compiled, as that of the first good Empress that China ever had, in spite of the archery, the boxing-matches, the smart caps and the too great economy of skirt.—*North China Herald.*

A ROYAL MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

THE wedding of Princess Amelie de Chartres will take place in France after the general elections. As the Orleanists intend to work it for political objects, relatives of the bridegroom wishing to keep on good terms with France should not attend. "The Royal House of France" is in the nature of Humpty-Dumpty. If Royalists were able to see this, there would be no harm in our reigning family manifesting, as publicly as they pleased, all the sympathy which we may suppose they feel for the engaged couple. But owing to the split of the Republicans into Radicals and Opportunists, the Orleanists will gain probably some advantages at the elections, which are sure to make them elated, and lead their opponents to deprive them of their chief by exiling him and all his family. I don't see that they will have any ground for complaint, since the Duc de Montpensier got the Duc Decazes, when he was Foreign Minister, to expel Don Carlos from France because he intrigued here against the Duc's son-in-law Alphonso, and postured in the Faubourg St. Germain as the head of the Bourbon family. This he certainly will be on the death of his father, Don Juan, who is the heir of Louis Quatorze, whereas the Comte de Paris is only the heir of that King's effeminate brother Philippe. The King and Queen of Denmark think of being present at the wedding. As their race is nearly run, and as the state they govern is not likely to collide anywhere with France, they can perhaps afford to indulge in the pleasure of seeing their youngest son become a Benedick. It appears that because at some out-of-the-way railway-stations on the mainland of Denmark the inhabitants presented flowers to the *fiancee*, we are to assume that Denmark is in transports of delight at the approaching wedding. The Danes are a civil, obliging, and hospitable people. Where the Princess Marie Amelie halted, life is stagnant, and those who went with bouquets to the railway found in the kind attention to her a little pleasant stir. But at Copenhagen the match is not popular. Although free from every sort of intolerance, people there are attached to their Lutheran cult and creed, and have a prejudice against Roman Catholicism in which the future scions of the Waldemar branch of the Holsteins will be trained. Naturally they say that the Princess will have a ghostly director who would think it his duty to intrigue for the advancement of his Church, and so bring discord with him. The King and Estrupp are Ultramontanes in the political order, and would be in sympathy with Ultramontanism in religion. This is what I have been told by a very intelligent Danish engineer, who is a great admirer of the daughters of King Christian, because "they are unaffected and affable." But, like most Danes, he hates Estrupp and his Royal Master, who both think that the French Republic and Monarchy cannot go on living together in Europe. They have an idea that were the Bourbons at the top of the wheel in Paris, they and the Czar could "faire la pluie et le beau temps" on the Continent, and keep down all revolutionary passions. Of course, also, they would assert the principle of legitimacy in favour of the Hanoverian Guelphs, so that all the daughters of the King Christian would fill regal positions.

The direct object of the King of Denmark in promoting the match with the Princesse de Chartres was to get a handsome dowry for his youngest son. Attempts had been fruitlessly made to obtain for him a Belgain Princess, and then the late Princess Christine, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. She was proposed when the Queen of Denmark came here some years back to ascertain whether Prince Louis Napoleon had a good chance of being brought back in triumph. She learned that the hopes entertained for him by the Sweedish and English Courts would not be realised, inasmuch as MacMahon would not lend himself to and Bonapartist attempt to restore the Empire. The idea of a marriage between him and the Princess Thyra was then abandoned, all the more so because it was found that the exiled Prince aspired to become the son-in-law of Queen Victoria. The Queen of Denmark was, when in Paris, told of the great monetary expectations of the Princess Christine, who was certainly to have had a third part, and probably the half, of the largest Royal fortune in the world—that of the Duc de Montpensier. Her matchmaking Majesty was very eager to obtain her for Prince Waldemar; but typhoid fever snapped away the prize. The Duc de Chartres knew this when, after he was deprived of his colonelcy in a French Hussar regiment by General Thibaudin, he brought his family on a visit to Copenhagen. Prince Waldemar is *tres gentil garçon*; but there is very little in him, and he is of a poor constitution. He is the kind of man to wind skeins of silk for embroidering purposes, and will give his wife small cause for complaint. She, like most of the women of her family, hungers for a Royal position, and it will greatly add to her happiness to be treated as a sister by the Czarina and the other exalted relatives of her husband. Her branch of the Orleans family is the best. The excellent and completely deaf Joinville brought them all up. In the summer he and they lived at a country house in the forest of Chantilly, and in winter in a superb mansion in the Rue Francois Premier. He was the drawing master of the Princess Marie, who uses her pencil cleverly, and is on a level as a water-colourist with her grandfather and mother. She is a first-rate equestrienne; but—there is always a drawback to everything—has the kind of physique to which in former days the touch of a King or Queen regnant was supposed to give health. One sees this in the ill-defined thick nostrils. The face, without being pretty or *distingué*, is rather pleasing, and it has country freshness. Her eldest brother vegetated, to the age of nineteen, in a state resembling that of unchristened babes in limbo, idea-less and without pleasure or pain. He then died. Dr. Guneau de Mussy thought him a victim of his parent's first-cousinship. The seven children of the Duc d'Aumale were in that physician's opinion, also the martyrs of a consanguine marriage. They could not [illegible] of the usual diseases of infancy. The two that almost [illegible] were carried off by typhoid fever and scarlatina. [illegible] the Duc de Montpensier's numerous children, save two, are [illegible] their graves; and one of the survivors is in wretched health. The Spaniards say that this is becuse the Duc, to save money and sell the produce of his orange-groves near Seville, lived at the unhealthy San Lucar. But I rather suspect the cause lay in the Duchesse being a great niece and ever so many times over a cousin of her husband mother. None of the children of the Comte de Paris have strong frames. The eldest son is adipose as the fat boy in "Pickwick." The skin of his cheeks is distended as a well-inflated bladder, and his eyes are closed up with fatness. Those about him treat him as a Dauphin. I saw him a few weeks ago driving to the Duc d'Aumale's chateau. He sat with his face to the horses, in an open carriage, and an elderly gentleman, of a military air, who accompanied him, had his back to them. The respect due to grey hairs was waived, and an absurd court etiquette set up in its place. The youth seemed to think he had a natural right to a more comfortable seat in the carriage than his venerable attendant. Monseigneur le Dauphin is turned seventeen.

In the course of a conversation on consanguine marriages with a physiologist who has gone deep into nervous diseases, and has, perhaps, more august and illustrious patients than any prince of science, except Ricord or Doctor Evans, he said to me, that the best guarantee against monarchical despotism is the habit that prevails among reigning families to intermarry. The *fleur de pois* of the caste he had observed have surface qualities, but want mental vigour. If obstinate, they have weak wills. The best Kings are generally those who belonged to some collateral branch, and where not reared for the Throne. Victor Emmanuel and his father and the Grand Duke of Baden and Henri Quatre were instances. I suggested the Duc d'Aumale as a man not certainly of a powerful mind, but clever writer and acute thinker. "You forget his genealogy," said my scientific friend. "Philippe Egalite boasted of being the son of a coachman, and Louis Phillippe's mother was of the posterity of Madame de Montespan; Marie Amelie was a daughter of Acton, an Irishman born in Franche Comte, who became the favourite of Caroline of Naples, sister of Marie Antoinette. All Caroline's daughters were notoriously Actons, and had no trace in them of the Bourbon type. They were tall, fair, and of a northern type. Although brought up at Naples, they were prudish. The eldest—l'Angelica, or the angelic—was first wife of the Emperor Francis, and mother of Marie Louise; the second—"la Bella," or the Beauty—was Queen of Sardinia, and grandmother of the Comtesse de Chambord; the third—"la Santa," or the Pious—was Marie Amelie: and the fourth—"la Dotta," or the learned—was the Princess of Asturias, and was victimised by her husband, afterwards Ferdinand VII., to please Bonaparte, who detested Caroline because she, with Acton, Lady Hamilton, and Lord Nelson, worked together against him."—*Truth.*

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THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.
JEWELLERY.
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(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
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The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

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WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
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Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for
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it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
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Or any sort of Bowel Complaints, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
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For 2 years
WITH POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT
Will make you Proprietor of a
SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PRIZE MEDAL PIANO.
EASY TERMS, CONVENIENT PAYMENTS.
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Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:
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The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
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Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
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From whatever Cause arising.
The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis. &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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ARMY AND NAVY
STORES,
LIMITED, YORK HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
Capital ... ... £200,000.
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Established, upon the Co-operative principle, for the supply of the best articles of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest remunerative prices, to Officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces, and to their families.
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Application for Shares (£1 each), Life Tickets or Annual Tickets, and General Price List can be also made to the above Agents.
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Members can transmit Orders direct to London for execution, or through the Society's agents, paying for goods against delivery by the Agent, or receive Bills of Lading on payment of Invoice to any of the Branches of the Agra Bank.
N.B.—Upon all Orders amounting to £3 and upwards an allowance is made by the Society of 1½ per cent. upon the total value of the order towards the cost of carriage and freight.
Good shipped by the Society at a specially low rate of shipping charges.
Communications addressed to the Secretary at the Head Store in London will receive prompt attention.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES·

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ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
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All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.
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